Cairo, Egypt,
December 31, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed to Washington since December 15 on the following subjects:

1.- Ginning Returns - December 15, 1932.

2.- The Grade of the Egyptian Cotton Crop Ginned Prior to November 30, 1932.

3.- Sudan Cotton Progress Report for the Month of November 1932.

4.- Exports of Raw Cotton from the Sudan for the Month of November 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Cairo, Egypt,
December 31, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

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Yours truly,

P. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist.
United States Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE GRADE OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

GINNED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 30, 1932.

Prepared by P. K. Norris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 15, 1932.
Mailed: December 16, 1932.

The Ministry of Agriculture published the following table to-day showing the grade of the Egyptian Cotton Crop

ginned from September 1 to November 30, 1932. No report of staple length is made.

Variety	Quantity Ginned (Kantars)	Fair and Below (Kantars)	Fully Fair (Kantars)	Good Fair and Fully Good Fair (Kantars)	Good and Above (Kantars)
Sakel	498,929	7,988	43,200	228,610	219,131
Maarad	150,376	1,071	9,442	74,348	65,515
Sakha	30,199	215	897	5,445	23,642
Giza 7	89,508	847	7,832	39,126	41,703
Casulli	6,781	-	1,128	4,542	1,111
Fouadi	31,450	145	2,763	15,080	13,462
Nahda	72,874	585	3,541	42,232	26,516
Pilion	89,411	835	9,888	55,434	23,254
Giza 3	5,704	186	242	2,966	2,310
Ashmouni and Zagora	1,549,700	41,681	179,446	867,824	460,749
All Others	6,947	-	-	-	-
Scarto	56,784	-	-	-	-
Total	2,588,663	53,553	258,379	1,335,607	877,393

Ginned from September 1 to November 30, 1926. To report of staple length in eighths.

Variety	Quantity Ginned (Bushels)	Fair and Below (Hundreds)	Fully Fair (Hundreds)	Good Fair and Fully Good Fair (Hundreds)	Good and Above (Hundreds)
Cabel	498,928	7,988	42,800	220,610	219,182
Edmund	180,872	1,071	9,442	74,348	95,012
Eight	20,189	218	807	5,445	22,028
Duke Y	89,208	847	7,382	39,126	41,703
Gandill	6,791	-	1,138	4,848	1,111
Foscal	21,480	148	2,768	18,080	12,462
Hindu	72,874	888	7,841	42,288	20,818
Pilion	88,411	882	9,888	88,484	20,884
Sine 3	8,794	180	248	2,988	2,810
Ashmount					
and Dagora	1,829,700	61,081	178,446	807,228	480,728
All Others	6,847	-	-	-	-
Acreto	36,728	-	-	-	-
Total	2,868,088	82,888	250,877	1,188,697	877,848

GINNING RETURNS.

The Ministry of Agriculture published this morning the following figures representing cotton ginned from September 1 to November 30:—

Variety.	1932/33 Kantars	1931/32 Kantars
Sakellaridis	498,929	586,511
Other long-staple cottons	276,864	249,297
Medium-staple cottons	199,439	147,439
Short-staple cottons	1,556,647	2,314,843
Scarto	56,784	82,506
Total	2,588,663	3,380,596

GINNING RETURNS BY VARIETIES AND GRADES.

The Ministry of Agriculture published this morning the following table showing the varieties and grades ginned from September 1 to November 30, 1932.

Varieties		Quantity Ginned	Up to Fair	Above Fair Up to G.F.	Above G.F. up to Good.	Good.
Sakel	Kantars	498.929	7.988	43.200	228.610	219.131
	0/0	100	1.5	8.5	46	44
Maarad	Kantars	150.376	1.071	9.442	74.348	65.515
	0/0	100	1	6	49	44
Sakha	Kantars	30.199	215	897	5.445	23.642
	0/0	100	1	3	18	78
Giza 7	Kantars	89.508	847	7.832	39.126	41.703
	0/0	100	1	9	44	46
Casulli	Kantars	6.781	—	1.128	4.542	1.111
	0/0	100	—	17	67	16
Fouadi	Kantars	31.450	195	2.763	15.080	13.462
	0/0	100	—	9	48	43
Nahda	Kantars	72.874	585	3.541	42.232	26.516
	0/0	100	1	5	58	36
Pilion	Kantars	89.411	835	9.888	55.434	23.254
	0/0	100	1	11	62	26
Giza 3	Kantars	5.704	186	242	2.966	2.310
	0/0	100	3	4	52	41
Ashmouni	Kantars	1.549.700	41.681	179.446	867.824	460.749
& Zagora	0/0	100	3	11	56	30
Other varieties		6.947				
Total (not including scarto)		2.531.879				

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE.

Le Directeur General de la Municipalite d'Alexandrie, recoit des offres pour la fourniture d'un tracteur a chenille jusqu'au mardi 24 Janvier 1933 a midi, d'apres le cahier des charges depose au Service des Magasins Generaux Chatby, dont copie pourra etre retiree contre paiement de P.T.20.

Alexandrie, le 12 Decembre 1932.

Le Directeur General.

Dec 15. 1932

ONIONS A NEW WAY.

An American method of cooking onions is to bake them with apples in alternate layers, with seasoning of salt and pepper, a very little water to prevent burning, and a few dabs of butter here and there.

If you should accidentally chance to overboil a piece of fish so that when it is ready to dish it is in a sadly broken condition, do not send it to the table as it is. Remove all skin and flake up the fish with a fork, and then heat it in the sauce that was originally meant to be served separately. Then, if there is time, sprinkle with finely chopped parsley and boldly send to table as fricassee of fish!

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

File

GINNING RETURNS DECEMBER 15, 1932.

Prepared by P. L. Norris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt

Prepared: December 15, 1932.
Mailed: December 16, 1932.

According to the ginning report released to-day by the Ministry of Agriculture, the cotton crop ginned at the end of November 1932 amounted to 2,588,663 kantars. During the same period of 1931, the ginnings amounted to 3,380,569 kantars. The December 5th estimate of the Ministry places the total 1932 crop at 4,197,471 kantars of ginned cotton.

The ginnings from September 1 to November 30 by varieties are as follows:

VARIETIES	KANTARS
Long Staple Varieties	
Sakellarides	[illegible]
Zagorad	[illegible]
Sakha	30,199
Giza 7	[illegible]
Casulli	6,781
Medium Staple Varieties	
Foundi	[illegible]
Nuhda	73,874
Zilion	89,411
Giza 3	5,704
Short Staple Varieties	
Ashmouni & Zagora	1,[illegible],700
All Other Varieties	6,947
Scarto	56,794
T o t a l	2,[illegible]

Cairo, Egypt.
December 16, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since December 1, 1932, on the following subjects:

1.- The Second Official Estimate of the Egyptian Cotton Crop.

2.- Acreage Restriction Decrees.

3.- The Land Debt Problem.

4.- Arrivals and Exports of Egyptian Cotton from Alexandria.

5.- Restrictions of Sakellarides Cotton Seed for Planting Purposes.

6.- Growing Conditions of the Gezira Cotton Crop October 31, 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Cairo, Egypt.
December 16, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since December 1, 1932, on the following subjects:

1.- The Second Official Estimate of the Egyptian Cotton Crop.

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5.- Restrictions of Sakellarides Cotton Seed for Planting Purposes.

6.- Growing Conditions of the Gezira Cotton Crop October 31, 1932.

Yours truly,

F. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

file

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

RESTRICTIONS ON DECORTICATED COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES.

Prepared by F. T. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist,
Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 13, 1932.
Mailed: December 15, 1932.

As an aid to the enforcement of the decree restricting the cultivation of cotton, the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture has issued an order limiting the quantity of decorticated cotton seed that may be sold for planting purposes during the next planting season to 200,000 ardebs. (*) It is estimated that this

(*) One ardeb is equal to about 267 lbs. of cotton seed. It is estimated that the average planter uses about 113 lbs. of seed per feddan.

quantity of seed will plant about 485,440 feddans and will be sufficient to meet all requirements under the restriction decree. (*) The Sakellarides area of 1932 was 369,294 feddans while the 1931 area was 478,579 feddans. The Sakellarides acreage was restricted by law during both 1931 and 1932.

The method to be followed in limiting the amount of seed to be sold for planting is very simple. Under what is known as the Seed Control Law, all growers are required to obtain special authority from the Ministry of Agriculture to pick cotton that they wish to use for seed. If this authority is not obtained, the seed cannot be used for planting. In addition to this, all planting seed must be examined by an agent of the Ministry who will issue a certificate stating that all the requirements of the law have been met. The seed may then be sold for planting purposes. The present order of the Ministry regarding Sakellarides seed says in part "as soon as the quantity examined by the competent department (Cotton Seed Control Section of the Ministry) has reached the established figure (200,000 ardebs) any and all stocks as yet unexamined will be henceforth considered as ordinary cotton seed". This means that the Ministry will not issue a certificate on seed after 200,000 ardebs have been examined and found fit for planting. This only applies to Sakellarides seed.

(*) See report on "Acreage Restriction Decrees" dated December 6, 1932. The estimate of acreage is based on the common practice of planting about 50 kilos of seed per feddan and is a very rough estimate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Posted

ARRIVALS AND EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

FROM ALEXANDRIA. (*)

Prepared by H. H. Norris

H. H. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 8, 1932.
Mailed: December 9, 1932.

The arrival of interior cotton at Alexandria during the month of November 1932, amounted to 1,072,542 kantars as compared to 1,259,831 kantars during November of 1931. The total arrivals for the 1932-33 season (September 1 to November 30, 1932) were 2,294,474 kantars while for the same three

(*) This type of report will replace the monthly report on the growing condition during the non-growing season. These data are based on official figures unless otherwise stated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

File

THE LAND DEBT PROBLEM.

Prepared by P. K. Morris

P. K. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 10, 1932.
Mailed: December 10, 1932.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the average Egyptian landowner has, during the last two years, become a problem. As a result of the price of farm products since 1929, much of the land will not produce enough to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage. If such lands are offered for sale under foreclosure proceedings, they often sell for less than the loan. The bulk of the farm loan business is in the hand of

foreign Mortgage Banks who realize they made a mistake by loaning at the high value of a few years ago and are now anxious to collect as much as possible regardless of the effect such a policy may have on the country.

The Egyptian Government has for several months been occupying itself with this problem. The formation of the Agricultural Credit Bank in 1930 (*) by the Government was an effort to prevent the wholesale foreclosure of land mortgages. This, however, while of value in itself is not a final solution of the problem. The Agricultural Credit Bank has been unable to take over loans where the mortgage is in excess of the sale value of the land. It has, therefore, failed in such cases to relieve the present distress.

It is reported that a plan of refinancing past due loans has been agreed upon between the Government and the largest Mortgage Banks of the country. According to this plan, the present mortgage with all past due payments will be converted into a thirty year loan with annual payments. It is felt that the loan when divided into thirty equal instalments will be so small that the annual payment can be made even in the face of present prices. The Government agrees to take over such refinanced loans and pay the Mortgage Bank in the form of Treasury Bond.

(*) For a review of the Agricultural Credit System of Egypt see report on "Legislation Looking to the Improvement and Protection of the Economic Position of Egyptian Agriculture" dated October 1, 1932.

It is proposed to issue L.E. 3,000,000 of five and ten year Treasury Bonds for this purpose. The five year bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent and will be taken by the Banks at 98 while the ten year bonds will bear five per cent interest and be accepted at 98.

It is understood that negotiations on this basis have been completed with the Credit Foncier Egyptien and the Mortgage Bank of Egypt and are in progress with other Banks of the country. It is estimated that the Credit Foncier Egyptien has about L.E. 1,500,000 worth of past due loans while the Mortgage Bank of Egypt has about L.E. 800,000 of past due mortgages. The balance of the estimated required L.E. 3,000,000, will be used to take up mortgages held by smaller Banks.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

COTTON RESTRICTION DECREE.

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 6, 1932.
Mailed: December 6, 1932.

On November 17th, 1932, two decrees restricting the cultivation of cotton were published in the "Official Journal" and became effective immediately.

Under decree law No. 32, the cultivation of more than 50% of the cultivable land is forbidden except in the northern zones of the Delta, which are Ameliorated districts. Under decree

law No. 54, the cultivation of Sakellarides cotton is prohibited except in the northern zone of the Delta referred to in decree law No. 53. Within this area, the cultivation is restricted to 40% for Sakellarides and not to exceed 50% of the cultivable land if other varieties are grown.

These two decrees limit the growing of Sakellarides cotton to the northern zone of the Delta where the area shall not exceed 40% and restrict all other varieties grown in all other sections of the country to 50% of the cultivable area. Copies of these two decrees are attached.

It is not expected that this restriction will be opposed to the extent that previous acreage restrictions have experienced. Under the terms of the present decrees, it is possible for a landowner to plant about all the cotton that he could profitably produce without interfering with his system of crop rotation. It is felt by the Government that a restriction is necessary however, especially if prices should rise between now and the planting time. Such a rise might stimulate interest in cotton growing to the extent that food crops would suffer. The present action of the Government in placing the restriction at 40% and 50% is considered a very wise policy by most of the agricultural interests of the country. (See report on acreage restriction decision dated October 7th, 19[illegible].)

Translation

From JOURNAL OF [illegible] No. 100 of
November 17, 1932.

Decree-law No. 53 of 1932 prescribing restrictions of the area to be cultivated in cotton during the agricultural year 1932-33.

- -

WE, FOUAD I, KING OF EGYPT,

Considering Article 41 of the Constitution;

Considering law No. 20 of 1931 prescribing restrictions for the cultivation of Sakellaridis cotton;

On the recommendation of Our Ministers of Finance and Agriculture and with the approval of Our Council of Ministers;

DECREE:

Art. 1 - Without prejudice to the application of the provisions of law No. 20 of 1931, it is forbidden for any person to cultivate cotton, outside of the Northern Zone of the Delta as prescribed by law No. 20 of 1931, during the agricultural year 1932-1933, on more than one-half the lands of which they are the holder, whatever that holding may be.

In the calculation of the area "bours" (waste lands), cultivable or not, shall not be taken into consideration.

Lands subject to the tax on improved property are exempt from the application of the present law.

Art. 2 - There shall be taken into account, in the calculation of lands held by a person, the entire area occupied by irrigation ditches, drains, dikes, railroads, roads, paths, threshing floors and all other improvements; gardens, palm groves and all plantings of trees, houses, storehouses, as well as all buildings in general of whatever nature.

Art. 3 - The calculation of the lands held and cultivated in cotton by a person shall be made village by

village, and all in excess of the one-half, which shall be ascertained in each village, under the direction of the person shall be considered illegal cultivation.

Nevertheless, any person holding lands within the villages adjacent to Kimam, who may desire to concentrate planting in one or more villages, may exceed one-half in one or more of the villages which he may choose, provided that the total area cultivated in cotton by this person does not exceed one-half of the total area of the lands held by him in the said villages.

Art. 4 - Any contravention of the provisions of the present law or of the decrees taken for its execution shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one week and a fine not exceeding P.T. 100, or by one only of these two penalties.

Art. 5 - When a contravention has been established the offender, if present, shall be summoned by the recording officer to make his statement which shall be drawn up in the form of a proces-verbal. If he is absent, the proces-verbal shall establish his absence and he shall be notified officially.

In default of contest either during the proces-verbal, or within a delay of eight full days from the date of the proces-verbal or of its notification, as the case may be, the representatives of the Minister of the Interior shall proceed, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, with the removal and destruction of the growth of cotton which is the cause of the contravention, independently of penal proceedings.

In the event of contest, the removal and destruction shall only take place if the Survey Department, required to measure the area contested, ascertains that the offender has exceeded in his planting of cotton the authorised proportion.

The survey shall take place in the presence of the offender, or in his absence, after he has been summoned by registered mail at least three full days before the measuring takes place.

The offender may be represented, at his own expense, by an expert of his own choice.

Art. 6 - The cost of surveying, at the rate of 5 milliemes per kirat measured, shall be charged to the contestant if it results from the survey made by the survey Department that the dispute is ill founded.

An allowance of five per cent of the total area surveyed will be granted for difference in computation in favor of the cultivator.

Art. 7 - The Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Agricultural Engineers and Moawens (Assistants) of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as all technical employees delegated by this Ministry, are invested with the authority of judicial police for the purpose of the application of the present law and of the orders for its execution.

Art. 8 - The Ministry of Agriculture shall issue all necessary orders for the execution of the present law.

Art. 9 - Our Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Agriculture are charged, each in so far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present law, which shall become effective from the date of its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Done at Montazah Palace, the 15 Ragab 1351 (November 14, 1932).

FOUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of Finance:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of the Interior:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of Agriculture:
HAFEZ HASSAN

- - - - - - - - - - -

NOTE - The Mixed Court of Appeals, meeting in General Assembly October 24, 1932, and considering in accordance with the Decree of January 31, 1889, approved the promulgation of the decree-law prescribing restrictions for the area to be cultivated in cotton during the agricultural year 1932-1933.

Accordingly, the aforesaid decree-law is applicable to foreigners under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts.

Translation

From JOURNAL OFFICIEL No. 100 of
November 17, 1932.

Decree-law No. 54 of 1932 modifying certain provisions of Law No. 20 of 1931 prescribing restrictions on the cultivation of Sakellaridis cotton.

- - -

WE, FOUAD I, KING OF EGYPT,

Considering Article 41 of the Constitution;

Considering Law No. 20 of 1931, prescribing restrictions on the planting of Sakellaridis cotton;

On the proposal of Our Ministers of Finance and Agriculture and with the approval of Our Council of Ministers;

DECREE:

Art. 1 - Articles 1 and 4 of the law No. 20 of 1931 are modified as follows:

"Art. 1 - It is forbidden to cultivate Sakellaridis cotton outside of the Northern Zone of the Delta which is designated in the annex and map accompanying the present law.

"It is forbidden, furthermore, for any person to cultivate in Sakellaridis cotton, more than forty per cent, and in cotton of any variety whatsoever, including Sakellaridis, more than fifty per cent of the lands held by him, for any reason, within the said zone.

"In the calculation of the area there shall not be taken into account the "hours" (waste lands), cultivable or not.

"Lands subject to the tax on improved property are exempt from the application of the present law.

"Art. 4 - The calculation of lands held and planted to cotton by any person, within the above-mentioned zone, shall be made village by village, and all in excess of the authorized proportion which shall be ascertained in each village, under the direction of such person, shall be considered as illegal cultivation.

"Nevertheless, any person holding contiguous lands within villages adjacent to Himams, who shall desire to concentrate his cultivation in one or more villages, may exceed the autho-

rized proportion in one of the villages which he may choose, provided that the total area cultivated by this person in cotton does not exceed the authorized proportion of the total area of the lands held by him in the said villages and included in the zone prescribed by the first article of the present law."

Art. 2 - Our Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Agriculture are charged, each in so far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present law, which shall become effective from the date of its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIAL.

Done at Montazah Palace, the 11th Rajab 1351
(November 14, 1932).

FOUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of Finance:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of the Interior:
ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of Agriculture:
HAFEZ HASSAN

- - - - - -

NOTE - The Mixed Court of Appeals, meeting in General Assembly October 24, 1932, and considering in accordance with the Decree of January 21, 1889, approved the promulgation of the decree-law modifying certain provisions of Law No. 21 of 1931 prescribing restrictions on the cultivation of Sakellaridis cotton.

Accordingly, the aforesaid decree-law is applicable to foreigners under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Filed

THE SECOND OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Prepared by F. K. Morris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: December 8, 1932.
Mailed: December 5, 1932.

The second official estimate of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the 1932-33 season was released today. According to this release the total crop is estimated at 4,013,585 kantars of unginned cotton. Based on the average gin turn out, this will equal 4,197,471 kantars (scarto not included). The first estimate (October 3) was 4,194,543 kantars of ginned cotton.

The present estimate of 4,137,471 kantars (4,018,885 unginned) is divided as follows:

Long staples 1 3/8 inch and over 1,543,397 kantars (1,580,532 unginned) of which 1,081,931 kantars is Sakellarides. The other long staple varieties are Maarad, Sakha 4, Giza 7 and Casulli.

Medium staples over 1 1/4 and less than 1 3/8 inches. 354,034 kantars (338,427 kantars unginned). Fouadi, Nahda, Pilion and Giza 3 are the leading varieties of this length.

(*) Short staples less than 1 1/4 inch, 2,301,050 kantars (2,132,526 kantars unginned). The chief varieties of this length are Zagora and Ashmouni.

The average feddan yield is estimated at 3.84 kantars (3.67 kantars of unginned cotton).

The present estimate while larger than the first (October 3) which was 4,194,543 kantars is not as large as the trade expected. Private estimates placed the crop at about 4,425,000 kantars (see report on Increase in the Second Government Estimate Expected dated November 1, 1932)

The third and final estimate of the crop will be released the first Monday of June.

(*) In the report of October 3, the Government listed the short staples as being 1 1/4 inch in length. In the present report they are reported as averaging 1 1/8 inch.

Cairo, Egypt.
December 1, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since November 15, on the following subjects:

1.- First Official Estimate of Cotton Area in the Sudan for the Season of 1932-33.

2.- Exports of Raw Cotton from the Sudan for the third quarter of 1932.

3.- Annual Report of the Kassala Cotton Company for the Year ending June 30, 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Alexandria, Egypt,
November 15, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since November 1 on the following subjects:

1.- Growing Conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the Month of October 1932.

2.- Proposed Export Bounty on Food Crops.

3.- Local Opposition to the Proposed Sale of Government Cotton to Dutch Mills.

4.- Increase in the Second Government Estimate of the Egyptian Cotton Crop Expected.

5.- Government Cotton Sales.

6.- Government Financial Assistance for Egyptian Agriculture.

7.- Annual Report of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate for the Year Ending June 30, 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Morris

P. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

File

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

FOR EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE.

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: November 4, 1932.
Mailed: November 5, 1932.

The participation of the Egyptian Government in agricultural relief during the present ~~prices~~ crisis has, according to an official statement issued by the Ministry of Finance, amounted to L.E. 15,187,000 at the close of the financial year, April 30, 1932. Over half of this sum is invested in cotton purchased

prior to the organization of the present Government. The present Government, however, has, by advancing loans against cotton and other agricultural products, acquired considerable cotton and some wheat.

According to the official statement, the above funds are divided as follows:

Capital Stock of the Agricultural Credit Bank	L.E.	500,000
Cotton	L.E.	8,696,000
Loans advanced to the Agricultural Credit Bank	L.E.	1,285,000
Loans advanced for the purpose of construction of industrial and agricultural schemes	L.E.	743,000
Loans advanced to landowners	L.E.	763,000
Loans advanced against cotton, wheat and other agricultural products	L.E.	2,949,000
Loans to Co-operative Associations	L.E.	251,000
Total	L.E.	15,187,000

This money is taken from the reserve fund of the Government which on April 30, 1932, was reported to be L.E. 33,392,000.- It is also reported that the Government has lost on the sale of cotton prior to April 30, 1932, a total of L.E. 4,719,000.-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Filed

GOVERNMENT COTTON SALES

Prepared by F. L. Morris

P. L. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: November 3, 1932.
Mailed: November 3, 1932.

The recent proposed sale of Government cotton to Dutch mills has caused a good deal of comment and excitement in local cotton circles (see recent reports on this subject). In order to clarify the situation, the Government issued yesterday, (November 2nd) an official communique in which it is stated that an offer has been made by an organization

for the purchase of Egyptian cotton, but that no details as to price have been stated and that the report regarding prices is merely guesswork. The Government re-affirms its position regarding the sale of cotton during the present season and states that no sales, contrary to its previous decisions, will be made. The official communique in full is as follows:

> "The Egyptian Public Works office submitted an application in June last to act as intermediary for the sale of certain quantities of the Egyptian Government's cotton to a body of spinners in Belgium and Holland, thus opening up a new market for Egyptian cotton. In reply the Minister of Finance asked for information on the qualifications of the body of spinners referred to and made it clear that the Ministry wished to deal direct with the principals. In October a Mr. Schmidt, representing the Egypto-Dutch Cotton Company (formed expressly to acquire Egyptian cotton) submitted an application to purchase certain quantities of Egyptian Government's cotton to be consumed in Holland and Belgium only also stating that Dutch and Belgian spinners were ready on to use Egyptian cotton in place of American and to that end to change their machinery. Negotiations are still proceeding with Mr. Schmidt."
>
> "As regards the remarks made by certain newspapers regarding price and other details, these are only guesswork. The Minister of Finance will not fail, on the completion of the negotiations, to submit the matter to the Council of Ministers. The Ministry has not departed from its previous decision regarding the suspension of sales of Government cotton by which no sales would take place while the present crop is in the market. Since the negotiations are far from being completed, the present crop will have been disposed of before they are finished and so if sales take place they will not be contrary to the previous decision."

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Posted

INCREASE IN THE SECOND GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP EXPECTED. (1)

Prepared by R. K. Norris

R. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: November 1, 1932.
Mailed: November 2, 1932.

With picking over in Upper Egypt and well under way in the Delta, it appears that the Government Crop Estimate of 4,194,543 kantars on October 3 is low. The Sakellarides areas where the second picking is now in progress are yield-

ing much better than first estimated. It will be recalled that much of this area was planted late and was, therefore, backward during the summer. It appears that the favorable growing weather of September and October has improved the outlook in this area. In view of the percentage now picked and the growing conditions of the unpicked fields, the final crop is being estimated at between 4,500,000 and 4,750,000 kantars by the leading cotton firms of Alexandria. It is felt that the second Government estimate will be increased over the estimate (first) of October 3, but it is not expected to exceed 4,500,000 kantars, 4,250,000 may be nearer.

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(1) The second crop estimate of the Egyptian Government will be released the first Monday in December and the third or final will be the first Monday of June.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

LOCAL OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED SALE OF GOVERNMENT COTTON TO DUTCH MILLS.

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: November 1, 1932.
Mailed: November 2, 1932.

Twelve or fifteen days ago, it was reported by the local press that a group of Dutch spinning mills were interested in the purchase of Egyptian cotton. The press emphasized the fact that these mills were at the present consumers of American cotton and that a purchase of Egyptian cotton would mean quite an extended consumption.

No details of the offer were made, but it has since been learned that the offer was made at a figure of P.T. 20 per kantar below current market quotations. The reasons for this low offer is said to be that the spinning mills will, if they switch to Egyptian cotton, have to make considerable adjustments in their machinery and sales organization. They felt that in view of the program of the Government for new and extended uses of Egyptian cotton, the Government should bear a part of this expense by selling at a reduced price.

It is reported that the Government looked upon such an offer with favor and that a representative of the Dutch interests has opened negotiations with the Government using as an agent one of the largest English exporting houses in Alexandria. It appears that the Government favored this sale purely because it meant an increase in the number of European spinners now using Egyptian cotton.

While in Alexandria last week, Abdou Wahhab Pasha, Under-Secretary of the State for Finance, discussed with a number of exporters the proposed sale of 25,000 bales (Egyptian bale 750 lbs.) to the Dutch mills. It is rumored that practically all of the exporters who were approached are very bitterly opposed to such a sale. It is pointed out that while the purchase of Egyptian cotton by the Dutch mills might appear to be an increase in the use of Egyptian cotton, it is really nothing more than a transfer from the present

mills spinning Egyptian cotton to the Dutch mills. It appears that Holland is a heavy importer of Egyptian yarns and that these yarns are made in England and on the Continent by mills who have for years been users of Egyptian cotton. It is further claimed that a sale to the Dutch interests at a price below the regular market quotation, would react upon mills now spinning Egyptian cotton and might influence them to switch from Egyptian to other growths, especially if their market in Holland was cut off. It is felt that if the Egyptian Government feels justified in giving a subsidy it should be to the old customers and not to new customers especially since such a grant would enable them to destroy the market of the old customers.

In addition to the opposition of the cotton exporters, the Government has received from the Agricultural Syndicate (a semi-agricultural political organization) a protest based on the grounds that the statistical position of Egyptian cotton is such that there is no necessity for selling at a reduced price. It is pointed out that with the present short crop and the outlook for increased consumption in English and European centers, Egyptian cotton will, within the next few months, be in demand at a premium over American, much wider than that of to-day.

While it is not likely that the Government will pass

up the opportunity to dispose of 25,000 bales of its surplus, it is also likely that it will not sell at F.F. 20 per kantar discount. Much of the present Government stock is over three years old and has to some degree, deteriorated in quality. It is, therefore, possible that the Government will sell from this stock at a discount of from F.F. 10 to F.F. 15 per kantar, claiming that the discount is not due to any desire to favor Dutch mills, but because of reduced quality. This cotton is not worth the current price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Cairo

PROPOSED EXPORT BOUNTY ON FOOD CROPS.

Prepared by F. M. Morris

F. M. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 31, 1932.
Mailed: November 1, 1932.

As a result of a Government program of "less cotton and more food crops" and a year of ideal growing conditions, Egypt finds herself well supplied with food but short on cash. The more or less common summer water shortage did not develop this year and as a result, the rice crop was one of the largest known. Low cotton prices last year and the restriction

on that crop led to a large wheat, barley and bean crop. Onions while as a rule not as paying a crop as cotton was increased this season and produced an outstanding crop. The present corn crop is estimated to be one of the largest ever produced in the country. On the whole, Egypt is well supplied with food crops for which there is little or no market.

The question of a market for wheat and other grain crops has been under discussion by the Government for several months. The recent increase in the tariff was an effort to increase the local price by keeping out foreign wheat. So far, it has had little or no influence, because the local crop is far above the local demands. It is felt that the local supply must be reduced by export before the price will advance.

With such a program in mind, the Government now proposes to offer a fixed bounty on fruit, corn, wheat, rice, beans, and other food crops exported. A number of the leading export firms have been asked to undertake the export of corn, beans and wheat to certain countries. In the case of beans, it is reported that the Government has through its foreign offices found markets for several tons. While no details of the plan have been made public, it is reported that the Government feels that in the case of corn and wheat the present surplus must be reduced to a point where the tariff will become effective, and that an export bounty is the only way of doing this. The corn crop will be on the market in a few weeks and it is understood that plans are under way to move a large part of it as it arrives.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Posted

GROWING CONDITIONS OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1932. (1)

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt

Prepared: October 31, 1932.
Mailed: November 1, 1932.

The month of October was on the whole very favorable to the growing crop. The late crop of the Northern delta where

(1) Based on private reports of Cotton Merchants, Government Reports and personal observations.

Sakellarides is the leading variety has improved during the month. In fields where the second picking is under way, this improvement is very noticeable. The prospects of a fair crop in this late area are better than a month ago.

The bulk of the delta crop is picked. In Upper Egypt picking was finished during the last week. With the improvement in price over last year and the present supply of labor, harvesting the small crop is not a problem. It is estimated that very little, if any, cotton will remain in the field after December 1.

Insects and diseases are reported to be about normal with plenty of water for a late watering.

After a field has been picked, the land is cleaned and prepared for the next crop in the rotation. In many parts of the country, the cotton land is now planted to the next crops. Very little time is lost between cotton and the crop to follow.

Many Cotton Gins of Upper Egypt are only running two or three days a week. If they were to run full time, the crop could be ginned by the first of the year.

The quality of the crop arriving on the Alexandria market is said to be better than last year. The demand for all grades of Uppers has been fair with a noticeable increase for the lower grades. In the Longer staple varieties, the higher grades of Sakellarides and Maarad have sold at good

premium. Nahda has sold at a good premium due to its scarcity. Pilion was said to be in demand but other varieties as Giza 7 sold at a discount.

Arrivals at Alexandria are reported behind last year due to the tendency of the grower to hold his crop for better prices. While an advance in price will speed up picking and ginning, the grower often takes the position that since prices have advanced they will go still higher and holds for an advance much to the disgust of the Alexandria merchant who wants to own the crop when the advance comes.

Alexandria, Egypt,
November 1, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since October 15 on the following subjects:

1.- Holland and Belgium Mills Interested in Egyptian Cotton.

2.- Exporting Egyptian Fruit.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

EXPORTING EGYPTIAN FRUIT.

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 18, 1932.
Mailed: October 18, 1932.

It is expected that the Egyptian Government will shortly enter the market and purchase for export a quantity of oranges and tangerines. There are two reasons for this action, the first of course, is to aid the grower in disposing of his surplus fruits, and the second is to encourage and build up an export trade in oranges.

Egyptian oranges have not been received with any marked degree of enthusiasm on the European markets. It is reported that the reasons have been the lack of advertising and the proper methods of packing and shipping. It is the common practice of the native farmer to mix his small oranges with the large ones in the hope that the attractiveness of the large oranges will sell the smaller ones. Very little fruit offered for sale on the local market is graded.

Under the proposed export plan of the Government, the Director of the Agricultural Industries Section of the Department of Commerce and Industry will make an effort to collect quality fruit for export. No mention is made of the country to which this Government fruit will be exported, but it is understood that the bulk will probably go to the British Isles.

Egyptian energy lies not less crushed with any man of
vigour of intellect or the Japanese nation. If it involved the
life yonder have been the law of physical and the gradu-
ability of people and society. It is the common property of
the land. Time is the world struggle with the Arya and
is the sum that the activities of the Lord Krishna will
be evident soon. Any little light either too well or the light
may be it grows.

Under the proposed society plan of the government, the
theater of the Spiritual Universe section of the Supreme
of Vaikuntha and Society will only be entry to deliver people
from the world. Do Krishna lights if the society is which
his Government this will be superior, and it is understood that
the sun will provide us in the Spiritual Sky.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Filed

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM MILLS INTERESTED IN

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Prepared by P. K. Morris

P K Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 18, 1932.
Mailed: October 18, 1932.

It is reported in the local press (*) that a representative of Belgian and Dutch cotton spinning interests has

(*) Egyptian Gazette, October 18, 1932.

approached the Egyptian Government with the view of buying 25,000 bales of cotton (750 lbs. bales). No statement as to the details of the sale is available, but it is known that the matter was discussed with the Minister of Finance last Sunday, October 16th, and it is felt that a sale may be made in the near future.

While such a sale might be interpreted to be in conflict with the Government sale policy, it is pointed out that the Government may consider the present offer to be outside of its announced sale policy, since the buyers are "new users of Egyptian Cotton". (See Reports - The Outlook For a Government Cotton Sales Policy, January 1932, Government Cotton Stocks, March 15, 1932, Sale of Egyptian Government Cotton Stocks, May 27, 1932, and July 2, 1932.)

The statement is also made that these mills have in the past used only American Cotton.

Alexandria, Egypt.
October 17, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since September 30, 1932, on the following subjects:

1.- Growing Conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the Month of September 1932.

2.- First Official Estimate of the 1932-33 Egyptian Crop.

3.- Legislation Looking to the Improvement and Protection of the Economic Position of Egyptian Agriculture.

4.- Acreage Restriction Decision.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Alexandria, Egypt
October 11, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department of Agriculture were prepared and mailed since September 30, 1932, on the following subjects:

1.- Growing Conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the Month of September 1932.

2.- First Official Estimate of the 1932-33 Egyptian Crop.

3.- Legislation Looking to the Improvement and Protection of the Economic Position of Egyptian Agriculture.

4.- Average Irrigation Facilities.

Very truly,

G. W. Harris

Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Listed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

ACREAGE RESTRICTION DECISION

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P K Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 7, 1932.
Mailed: October 8, 1932.

Because of the recent advance in cotton prices and the over production and low price of cereals, public sentiment regarding the present cotton acreage restriction laws of Egypt has undergone a marked change since July 1. For some time a rumor has been current that a decree removing the present restriction would be issued soon after the first of-

ficial production estimate of October 3. (*)

The local press of October 7, 1932, reports that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on October 6 a decision was reached continuing the acreage restriction for 1933. This decision on the part of the Government while a surprising had little or no influence on the local cotton market. The reason for this is said to be due to the decision of the Council of Ministers to increase the limit of cotton from the present limit of one-fourth of the area outside the Sakellarides zone and 30 per cent of the area within the Sakellarides zone to fifty per cent of the area outside the Sakellarides zone and forty per cent within Sakellarides zone. Under a decree law of this kind, growers may plant about all the cotton they can without interfering with their crop rotation. If the 1933 crop is planted under the decree based on this decision it will mean that the acreage will be practically unlimited. Few Egyptian farmers will care to plant more than this limit.

Attached are Decree-laws Nos. 20, 112 and 113 of 1931 pertaining to cotton acreage restrictions.

(*) See Report on Restriction of Cotton Acreage dated September 15, 1932.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Decree Law No. 20 of 1931 Restricting Cultivation of Sakellaridis Cotton.

We, Fuad Ist, King of Egypt:

Pursuant to Our Rescript No. 70 of 1930;

On the proposal of Our Minister of Agriculture and with the approval of Our Council of Ministers;

Decree:

Article 1.- It is prohibited to cultivate Sakellaridis cotton anywhere outside the zone North of the Delta, as shown in the annex and the map joined to this law.

It is further prohibited that any person cultivate in Sakellaridis cotton more than forty per cent of any of the land held in the said zone.

In calculating the area, no account will be taken of the waste land cultivable or uncultivable.

All land subject to the tax on built up property is exempted from the provisions of this law.

Article 2.- The following are considered as Sakellaridis cotton: the original variety of the said cotton, the Sakellaridis of the State Domains, as well as all new varieties of Sakellaridis cotton which will be recognized as such by ministerial order.

Article 3.- There will be accounted in figuring out the land held by any one person all areas occupied by ditches, drains, embankments, railways, roads, paths, barn-floors, and of all other works, gardens, palm trees and other tree plantations, houses, shops and all buildings whatsoever.

Article 4.- The calculation of land held and cultivated in Sakellaridis cotton by any one person, in the above mentioned zone, will be made village after village; any exceedent above the forty per cent in each village, to the account of any one person, will be considered as unlawful cultivation.

However, any person holding contiguous lands in groups of contiguous villages who desires to concentrate the cultivation of Sakellaridis cotton in one or more villages may be authorised, in the forms and under the conditions to be determined by an order of the Minister for Agriculture to exceed the proportion of forty per cent in the village or villages which the person shall choose, provided the total of all areas cultivated in Sakellaridis by this person will not exceed forty per cent of all lands held by it in the said villages, all of which should be included in the zone specified in Article 1 of this law.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Article 5.- Whenever a contravention to the provision of the preceding articles is discovered, the infringer, if present, will be invited by the officer drawing up the contravention to make any observations which will be included in the proces-verbal. If the infringer is absent, the proces-verbal will establish his absence and he will be notified by the administrative channels.

Article 6.- Failing a contestation either in the proces-verbal or within a delay of eight clear days from the date of the proces-verbal or of its notification, as the case may be, the officials of the Ministry for the Interior will process at the request of the Ministry for Agriculture to the pulling away and destruction of the crop, object of the contravention, and this independently from penal prosecutions.

The pulling away and destruction will not take place, however, after June 30.

Article 7.- If the contestation bears on the situation of the lands in reference to the zone where cultivation of Sakellaridis cotton is authorized, or on the correctness of the measurements, the pulling away and destruction of the crop object of the contravention will not take place until after the Survey Department will proceed to the verification of the limits or of the measurements. Its operations will effected in the presence of the infringer, or in his absence, after he has been summoned by registered letter three clear days before the operations.

The infringer might be assisted, at his expenses, by an expert of his choice.

Article 8.- In the cases provided for in the preceding article, expenses for the verification and for the measurements will be borne by the infringer unless the verification establishes the soundness of the contestation. These expenses are P.T. 100 if the contestation bears on the situation of the lands and P.T. 0.5 per kirat (1/24th of one feddan) measured, if the contestation has as its object the correctness of the measurements. An allowance of five per cent of the total area measured will be admitted as differences in calculations in favor of the cultivator.

Article 9.- Whenever in the case provided for in Article 6, or in the case provided for in Article 7, it results by verification of the Survey Department that the contestation is unfounded and the pulling away and destruction of the crop has not taken place before July first, the cotton will be confiscated in favor of the State, without prejudice to the punishments applicable to the infringer.

Article 5.- Whenever a contravention is [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible], the interested party, if present, will be invited by the official drawing up the contravention to make any observations which will be included in the process-verbal. If the interested party is absent, the process-verbal will mention this absence, and he will be notified by the administrative channels.

Article 6.- Following a contravention either [illegible] by the process-verbal or [illegible] which [illegible] from the date of the process-verbal of the verification, on the same day, the officials of the [illegible], or the [illegible] will proceed at the request of the [illegible] to the pulling away and destruction of the crop, object of the contravention, and this independently from penal prosecutions.

The pulling away and destruction will not take place, however, after [illegible].

Article 7.- If the contravention bears on the situation of the lands in reference to the area where cultivation of [illegible] is authorized in [illegible], or on the correctness of the measurements, the pulling away and destruction of the crop object of the contravention will not take place until after the survey department has proceeded to the verification of the limits or of the measurements. The operations will be effected in the presence of the interested party, or in his absence, after he has been notified by registered letter three days before the operations.

The interested party might be assisted, at his expense, by an expert of his choice.

Article 8.- If the crop [illegible] is [illegible] pulling away, it appears that the verification [illegible] the contravention will be borne by the interested party and the [illegible] the expenses of the verification. These expenses are [illegible] if the contravention bears on the situation of the lands and [illegible] per [illegible] or one fraction thereof. If the contravention has as its object the correctness of the measurements, an allowance of five per cent of the total area measured will be admitted as discrepancy in [illegible] in favour of the [illegible].

Article 9.- Whenever in the case provided for in Article 5, or in the case provided for in Article 7, it results from the verification of the survey department that the contravention is [illegible] and the pulling away and destruction of the crop has not taken place [illegible], the [illegible] will be [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible], without prejudice to the penal sanctions applicable to the [illegible].

Until the picking of the cotton, which will be undertaken by the Administration, the Administration will take whatever measures it deems necessary for the conservation of the crop, unless the infringer prefers to pull away and destroy the cotton object of the contravention.

Article 10.- If the contestation bears on the variety of cotton, it will be submitted to experts under the conditions indicated hereunder.

Article 11.- The Minister of Agriculture will draw up each year for each Governorate or Province a list containing, according to the requirements of each province, a number of experts in cotton matters.

This list will be drawn up upon the advice of the Alexandria General Produce Association. In the event this Association will not present, in the delay fixed by the Minister for Agriculture, its proposals, the Minister will draw up itself the list in question.

From this list the interested party will choose one expert. The Minister will delegate, from his part, an expert selected from its technical officials. In case of disagreement between the two experts, a third expert taken from the list will be designated by drawing.

Article 12.- The request to submit the contestation to experts will be presented within eight days from the expiration of the delay provided for in Article 6. It will moreover mention the name of the expert chosen and be accompanied by a receipt showing the payment of the survey expenses.

Failing the compliance with these two conditions, the request will be considered as null and void and proceedings will be continued as if no contestation had been made.

Article 13.- In the event that the decision of the experts is favorable to the contestant, the survey expenses will be borne by the Administration and the sums deposited by the contestant for this purpose will be refunded.

The rates of survey expenses to be collected will be determined by an Order of the Minister for Agriculture.

Article 14.- If the request for a survey is presented when the cotton bolls are open, in a manner which permits to the experts to determine the variety, the experts will render their decision in a delay of ten clear days from the date of the presentation of the request.

[illegible]

Article 2A.- [illegible]

Article 3A.- [illegible]

Article 4A.- [illegible]

Article 5A.- [illegible]

Article 6A.- [illegible]

Article 7A.- [illegible]

Article 8A.- [illegible]

Article 9A.- [illegible]

Article 10A.- [illegible]

Article 11A.- [illegible]

Article 12A.- [illegible]

This delay is increased to fifteen days in the event that through disagreement between the two experts there is necessitated the appointment of a third expert.

If the request for a survey is presented when the cotton bolls are not yet open, the above mentioned delays will not be operative until the date fixed by the experts for the survey.

If the experts do not issue a decision within the time limits indicated above, the contravention will be automatically cancelled and the cultivator will be authorised to pick the cotton object of the contravention.

Article 15.- In the case provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 12, as well as in the case where the experts will reject the contestation, the provision of Article 9 will be applicable.

Article 16.- Any contravention to the provision of this law or of any Ministerial Order issued in compliance with this law will be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding seven days and by a fine not exceeding L.E. 100, or by one of the two punishments only.

Whoever knowingly holds, for whatever reason, cotton cultivated in contravention to this law, will be liable to the same punishments.

The judge will in the cases provided for by Articles 9 and 15 order the confiscation of the cotton in favor of the State.

Article 17.- The inspectors, assistant inspectors, agriculturist engineers and mouwens of the Ministry for Agriculture, as well as any technical official delegated by that Ministry, are invested, for the purpose of the enforcement of this law, with the powers of an officer of the judicial police.

They are, in consequence, authorized to visit any field, any public or private warehouse, and any ginning factory to supervise the enforcement of this law. These visits will not, however, extend to any place exclusively used as a dwelling-place.

Article 18.- The Minister for Agriculture will issue any pertinent order for the execution of this law.

Article 19.- This law will remain in force for a period of three years, ending with the cotton season of 19[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Article 20.- Our Ministers for the Interior, Finance and Agriculture are entrusted, each one in so far as concerned, with the execution of this law which will become effective from the date of its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Done at The Abdine Palace on February 5, 1931.

FOUAD.

Annex to Decree-Law No. 20 of 1931 Restricting the Cultivation of Sakellaridis Cotton.

The zone in which cultivation of Sakellarides cotton is authorised:

1.- Province of Beheira:

(a) Districts (markaz) of Damanhour, Abou Homoos, and Mahmoudieh;

(b) Districts (markaz) of Kafr el Dawar, excepting that portion contiguous to Alexandria which is included between the Mahmoudieh Canal on the south; the shore of the Mediterranean Sea on the north and west; and finally on the east, apart, the agricultural road of the Abukir Society starting from the Cairo-Alexandria road, and, a part, the shore of the Mediterranean Sea;

(c) The district (markaz) of Shoubrakit except the part included between the Nile Branch and the Canal Tahel Moreos;

(d) The districts (markaz) of Itai el Baroud except the part comprised between the Nile Branch and the Canal Tahel Moreos.

2.- Province of Gharbieh:

(a) The districts (markaz) of Tout, Desouk, Kafr el Cheikh, Sibine and Tahta;

(b) The part north of the district (markaz) of Mehallah situated to the north by the Delta railway (line Kattour-Mehallah el Kobra), then to the north of the State Railway (line Mehallah-Samanoud).

3.- Province of Dakahlieh:

(a) Districts (markaz) Mansourah, Farankour, Dekernes and Mamalah;

(b) The part north of the district (markaz) of Simbellawein situated to the north of the State Railway (line Zagazig-Mansoura).

Decree-Law No. 112 of 1951, prescribing restrictions of the area to be cultivated in cotton during the agricultural year 1951-1952.

WE, FOUAD I, KING OF EGYPT,

Considering Article 41 of the Constitution;

Considering Law No. 20 of 1951, prescribing restrictions for the cultivation of sakellarides cotton;

On the recommendation of Our Ministers of Finances and Agriculture and with the approval of Our Council of Ministers;

D E C R E E :

Article 1.- It is forbidden for any person to plant cotton outside of the Northern Zone of the Delta as prescribed by Law No. 20 of 1951, during the agricultural year 1951-1952, more than one-fourth of the lands of which they are the holder, whatever that holding may be.

In the calculation of the area there shall be taken into consideration neither the "bours" (waste lands), cultivable or not, nor lands assimilated to "bours" (waste lands), so far as they are unfit for the cultivation of cotton. The Minister of Agriculture shall determine definitely by decree the conditions of such assimilation.

As for the lands situated in basins ("hods"), the one-fourth permitted shall be calculated on the basis of only the lands already prepared for the cultivation of cotton. The Minister of Agriculture shall determine definitely the regulations according to which the lands are considered as such.

There are exempt from the application of the present law lands subject to the tax for improved property.

Article 2.- There shall be taken into account, in the calculation of the lands held by a person himself, the entire area occupied by irrigation ditches, drains, dikes, railroads, roads and all other improvements; gardens, palm groves and all plantings of trees; houses, store houses, as well as all buildings in general of whatever nature.

Article 3.- The calculation of lands held and planted to cotton by a person himself shall be made village by village, and all in excess of the one-fourth, which shall be ascertained in

each village, under the direction of the person his self shall be considered as illegal cultivation.

Nevertheless, any proprietor of contiguous lands within the villages adjacent to Hamma who may desire to concentrate planting in one or more villages may be allowed to do so, in the manner and under the conditions to be determined by decree of the Minister of Agriculture, provided that the area which will be planted to cotton does not exceed one-fourth of his property.

Article 4.- Any contravention of the provisions of the present law or of the decrees taken for its execution shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one week and a fine not exceeding Pts. 100, or by only one of these two penalties.

Article 5.- When a contravention has been established the offender, if present, shall be summoned by the recording officer to make his statement which shall be drawn up in the form of a proces-verbal. If he is absent, the proces-verbal shall establish his absence and he shall be notified officially.

In default of contest either of the proces-verbal, or of a delay of eight full days from the date of the proces-verbal or of its notification, as the case may be, the representatives of the Minister of the Interior shall proceed, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, with the removal and destruction of the growth of cotton which is the cause of the contravention, independently of penal proceedings. The cost of removal shall be charged to the offender at the rate of 20 milliemes per kirat.

In the event of contest, the removal and destruction shall only take place if the Survey Department, required to measure the area contested, ascertains that the offender has exceeded in his planting of cotton the one-fourth authorized.

The survey shall take place in the presence of the offender, or in his absence, after he has been summoned by registered mail at least three full days before the operation.

The offender may be represented, at his own expense, by an expert of his own choice.

Article 6.- The cost of surveying, at the rate of 5 milliemes per kirat measured, shall be charged to the contestant if it results from the survey made by the Survey Department that the dispute is ill founded.

Article 7.- The Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Agricultural Engineers and Mamurs (Assistants) of the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as all technical employees delegated by this

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ministry, are invested with the authority of judicial police, for the purpose of the application of the present law and of the orders for its execution.

Article 8.- The Ministry of Agriculture shall make all necessary decisions for the execution of the present law.

Article 9.- Our Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Agriculture are charged, each in so far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present law, which shall become effective from the date of its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL, and which shall be presented to Parliament at its next session.

Done at Montazah Palace, the 15 Gamad Awal 1350 (September 27, 1931).

F O U A D

For the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers:

Ismail Sidky.

The Minister of the Interior:

Ismail Sidky.

The Minister of Finance:

Ismail Sidky.

The Minister of Agriculture:

Hafez Hassan.

Decree-Law No. 115 of 1931, modifying certain provisions of Law No. 20 of 1931, prescribing restriction of the cultivation of Sakellarides cotton.

WE, FOUAD I, KING OF EGYPT,

Considering Article 41 of the Constitution;

Considering Law No. 20 of 1931, prescribing restrictions for the planting of Sakellarides;

On the proposal of Our Ministers of Finance and Agriculture and with the recommendation of Our Council of Ministers:

D E C R E E :

Article 1.- Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the first article of Law No. 20 of 1931, above mentioned, are modified as follows:

"It is prohibited, furthermore, for any person to plant to cotton of any variety whatsoever, including Sakellarides, more than thirty percent of the land of which they have, under any right control within the said zone.

"In the calculation of the area there shall not be taken into account neither the "bours" (waste lands) cultivable or not, nor lands assimilated to "bours" (waste lands), so far as they are unfit for the cultivation of cotton. The Minister of Agriculture shall determine definitely by Decree the conditions of such assimilation."

Article 2.- Articles 4, 6 and 8 of the law above cited are modified as follows:

"Article 4.- The calculation of lands held and planted to cotton by a person himself, within the above mentioned zone, shall be made village by village, and all in excess of the thirty percent, which shall be ascertained in each village, under the direction of a person himself, shall be considered as illegal cultivation.

"Nevertheless, any proprietor of contiguous lands within villages adjacent to Zimams, who shall desire to concentrate his planting in one or more villages, may

be permitted to do so, under the conditions and in the manner to be determined by Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, provided that the area to be cultivated shall not exceed thirty percent of his property."

"Article 6.- In default of contest, either in the proces-verbal or of a delay of eight whole days from the date of the proces-verbal or of its notification, as the case may be, the representative of the Minister of the Interior shall proceed, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, and at the expense of the offender, with the removal and destruction of the planting which is the cause of the contravention, independently of penal proceedings. The costs shall be calculated at the rate of 20 milliemes per kirat.

"The removal and destruction shall not, however, take place after June 30".

"Article 8.- In the case provided for in the preceeding article, the cost of verification and survey shall be charged to the offender, unless the verification proves the dispute well founded. These costs are P.T. 100 if the dispute has to do with the situation of the lands, and 5 milliemes per kirat measured, if the dispute is over the correctness of the survey."

Article 3.- The present law shall remain effective during the agricultural year 1931-1932.

Article 4.- Our Ministers of the Interior, Finance and Agriculture are charged, each in so far as it concerns him with the execution of the present law, which shall become effective from the date of its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL, and which shall be presented to Parliament at its next session.

Done at Montazah Palace, the 15th Gamad Awal 1350 (September 27, 1931).

F O U A D .

For the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers:
Ismail Sidky.
The Minister of the Interior:
Ismail Sidky.
The Minister of Finance:
Ismail Sidky.
The Minister of Agriculture:
Hafez Hassan.

[illegible] is so, under the conditions [illegible] is the
[illegible] is determined by [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible], provided that the [illegible] is delivered
shall not exceed thirty percent of its [illegible].

"Article 4.- In [illegible] or [illegible], if [illegible]
power-[illegible] or of a [illegible] of [illegible] days from
the date of the [illegible] or of its [illegible],
as the case may be, the [illegible] of the [illegible]
of the interest shall [illegible], at the [illegible] of the
[illegible] [illegible], and at the [illegible] of the
[illegible], with the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] which is the cause of the [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], of [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] shall [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible], or of [illegible] [illegible].

"The [illegible] and [illegible] shall [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"Article 5.- In the case provided for in the pre-
[illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] is [illegible] to the [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

Article 6.- The [illegible] law shall [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Article 7.- The [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] law, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Done at [illegible], [illegible], the [illegible] day of [illegible]
[illegible], 1941.

K O U A I

[illegible] the Chair:

[illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
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[illegible] of [illegible]
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

LEGISLATION LOOKING TO THE IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE. (1)

Prepared by P. K. Morris

P. K. Morris
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Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 1, 1932.
Mailed: October 6, 1932.

From time to time, during the last ten years, the Egyptian Government has enacted legislation looking to the

(1) Submitted in responce to a Memorandum by Mr. L. A. Wheeler dated August 15, 1932.

improvement of the economic position of its chief industry, agriculture. These laws have made it possible for the Government to offer assistance in the form of enlarged credit facilities, restriction of production, price-stabilization, tariffs and monopolies.

CREDIT.

Egyptian farmers, like most farmers of other countries, depend to a large extent upon borrowed money. In Egypt, this working capital is supplied in most cases, by a local money lender who lives in the village and is often the local supply merchant as well as banker. The rate of interest on loans and credit sales of this type is high, often as much as 15 to 40 per cent.

Early Loans.

As early as 1894, the Government recognized the need of cheap agricultural credit. The first Government aid was in the form of direct loans to farmers, but was confined to a small area of Lower Egypt. Later, the sale of seeds and fertilizers was added and the service extended to the entire country. In 1898, the Government was successful in its efforts to get one of the large land mortgage banks to reduce its minimum

improvement of the economic position of the rural industry, mainly thus. These lines have been in demand for the development in the form of enlarged credit facilities, rationalisation of production, price-stabilisation, tariffs and monopolies.

Credit.

In this field, this was lacking at other communities, except in a large extent upon borrowed money. In Egypt, this working capital is supplied in most cases, by a local money lender who lives in the village and is often the local supply merchant as well as banker. The rate of interest so levied can reach rates of this type in Egypt, often as much as 15 to 40 per cent.

Early Work.

As early as 1931, the Government realised the need of money credit facilities. The first Government did was in the form of direct loans to farmers, but was confined to a small area of lower Egypt. Later, the sale of seeds and fertilisers was taken and the service extended to the entire country. In 1933, the Government was responsible in its efforts to get rid of the large land mortgage debts to reduce its excessive

loan to L.E. 100.- (*) This enabled the medium size farmers to borrow at a fair rate of interest, but the small farmer who could not offer the necessary security for a L.E. 100 loan still dependent upon the local money lender. In 1898 the Government through the National Bank of Egypt, announced that the Bank would make:

(a) Loans of not to exceed L.E. 20 payable in October and

(b) Loans of not to exceed L.E. 100 payable in five annual payments to farmers. The interest rate on these loans was fixed at 9 per cent, divided as follows: 6 per cent to the Bank, 1½ per cent to the manager of the local branch of the Bank and 1½ per cent to the local collector who was to be a government agent.

The following table shows the loans of both (a) and (b) classes made by the National Bank of Egypt under this agreement, from 1899 to 1902. (**)

Loans not in excess of L.E. 20.-

Year	Number of Loans	Average Amount of Loan	Total Amount Loaned
1899	1,580	L.E. 3.03	L.E. 5,000
1900	6,213	L.E. 5.84	L.E. 36,000
1901	13,030	L.E. 6.02	L.E. 78,000
1902	34,532	L.E. 5.88	L.E. 203,000

(*) The Credit Foncier - A French Organization.

(**) A. Abdel Wahhab Pasha - Memorandum on the Bases of a Stable Cotton Policy - 1930.

loan in L.S. 500.- (*). This conclusion has another aspect of a fair rate of interest, but the small farmer who could not offer the necessary security, for a L.S. 300 loan still depended upon the local money lender. In 1907 the government through the National Bank of Egypt, answered the the Bank would make:

(a) Loans of not to exceed L.E. 20 payable in certain and

(b) Loans of not to exceed L.E. 100 payable in five annual payments to farmers. The interest rate on these loans was fixed at 7 per cent, annual or fifteen 6 per cent in the year. 1½ per cent to the manager of the local branch of the Bank and 1½ per cent to the local collector who was in a government agent.

The following table shows the loans of both (a) and (b) advances made by the National Bank of Egypt under this agreement, from 1907 to 1908. (**)

Loans out in excess of L.E. 20.-

Year	Number of Loans	Average Period of Loan	Total Amount Lended
1907	1,300	L.E. 5.--	L.E. 5,000
1908	9,812	L.E. 5.24	L.E. 36,000
1909	13,000	L.E. 5.36	L.E. 70,000
1908	24,000	L.E. 5.00	L.E. 200,000

(*) The Credit Funcier - a French organization.

(**) E. Abbi Mouab Fraud - Agricultural in the Delta of a Mobile Cotton Policy - 1910.

Loans between L.E. 20 and L.E. 100.-

Year	Number of Loans	Average Amount of Loan	Total Amount Loaned
1899	870	L.E. 30.71	L.E. 27,000
1900	3,287	L.E. 30.90	L.E. 102,000
1901	5,161	L.E. 38.31	L.E. 198,000
1902	20,341	L.E. 36.82	L.E. 749,000

In 1902, the Government in co-operation with local private capital organized what was known as the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. The agriculture loans of the National Bank of Egypt were taken over by the new Bank. In 1913 the Government passed what was known as the Five Feddan Law (*) and as a result the loans to small farmers became less and less profitable. The money of the bank was, therefore, invested in bonds and other securities and the small farmer who owned less than five feddans of land was again left to the mercy of the village money lender.

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the Government entered into an agreement with the National Bank of Egypt for advances to small growers. In 1921, the Government came to an understanding with the Agricultural Bank of Egypt regarding loans to farmers who owned five feddans or less and the Bank started once more to make small loans, but under conditions

(*) This law provides that loans made to farmers owning less than five feddans could not be foreclosed if it required the sale of their land.

Loans between 1.1.32 and 1.1.35.-

Year	Number of Loans	Average amount of loan	Total amount lent
1932	970	L.E. 96.71	L.E. 71,000
1933	2,287	L.E. 95.38	L.E. 182,000
1934	3,341	L.E. 94.43	L.E. 198,000
1935	23,041	L.E. 96.00	L.E. 799,000

In 1934, the Government in co-operation with Local private capital created a department, which was known as the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. The agricultural loans on the national scale of Egypt were taken over by the new Bank. In 1935 the Government passed the decree on the rice farms law (7) and as a result the loans to small cultivators became less and less profitable. The money of the Bank was, consequently, lavished in India and other countries and the small farmer who needed loans lost his income of loan and again left in the grasp of the village money lender.

At the beginning of the year 1936 in Egypt, the Government started law on agriculture with the national Bank of Egypt for advances to small farmers. In 1937, the Government came to an understanding with the Agricultural Bank of Egypt regarding to issues to issues a new small loan for farmers of land and the Bank started made work in small small farmers, but under conditions

(7) This law provides that farms made up to 30 acres should have their rice fields small and be formed and it is required the mile of land land.

which made them of little value. The following table shows the decline in loans of the Agricultural Bank from 1903 to 1929-30.

Year	Number of Loans	Amount Loaned (In Thousands) L.E.
1903	82,482	1,650
1904	112,103	2,435
1905	106,373	2,864
1906	88,982	3,467
1907	47,081	1,526
1908	44,031	1,800
1909-10 (*)	35,208	1,306
1910-11	23,363	1,060
1911-12	17,057	638
1912-13 (**)	23,070	1,240
1913-14	2,275	331
1914-15	1,432	351
1915-16	351	72
1916-17	592	127
1917-18	531	97
1918-19	338	63
1919-20	247	40
1920-21	777	146
1921-22	2,251	502
1922-23	754	120
1923-24	642	103
1924-25	352	45
1925-26	242	25
1926-27	279	34
1927-28	232	34
1928-29	266	34
1929-30	180	19

The New Agricultural Credit Bank.

After the enactment of the Five Feddan law in 1913,

(*) Change in the Bank's fiscal year.

(**) The Five Feddan Law enacted.

which made use of little water. The following table shows the decline in issue of the syndicate, and from 1903 to 1926-27.

Year	Issue	Average issue (in thousands)
1904	10,000	1,000
1905	9,900	1,000
1906	10,375	8,000
1907	10,300	3,167
1908	17,300	1,875
1909	9,000	1,000
1909-10 [1]	10,000	1,000
1910-11	10,000	1,000
1911-12	17,087	500
1912-13 [2]	2,000	1,000
1913-14	2,175	400
1914-15	1,975	375
1915-16	[illegible]	75
1916-17	[illegible]	150
1917-18	[illegible]	94
1918-19	800	50
1919-20	500	40
1920-21	375	188
1921-22	1,000	125
1922-23	750	125
1923-24	500	125
1924-25	500	62
1925-26	400	50
1926-27	375	54
1927-28	300	46
1928-29	250	34
1929-30	200	25

The last syndication ceased in 1930.

Other information is the "Pye Pocket Law" in 1924.

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[1] Change in the Sun's Pocket price.
[2] The "Pye Pocket Law" started.

the Agricultural Bank found that its small loans were unprofitable and that its capital could be invested at a higher return in other securities. The Bank, therefore, refused to make small loans. This action led the Government to study the whole question of agricultural credit, with the result that a new type of Bank was proposed in which the Government would not only be a stockholder, but would also have a voice in its loan policy.

On November 18, 1930, the King signed a decree authorizing the Government to participate in the organization of an Agricultural Credit Bank, and the Bank was opened for business in 1931.

This Bank is in reality, a joint-stock Bank with a capital of L.E. 1,000,000 of which the Egyptian Government owns one-half and the other half is owned by the local banks of the country. According to the decree of November 18, 1930, loans may be made as follows:

1.- For the production and harvesting of crops.

2.- For the purchase of agricultural machinery and livestock.

3.- For the improvement of the soil (might include drainage and irrigation works).

4.- For the marketing of crop.

5.- For advances to Co-operative Associations.

6.- For the purchase of fertilizers and seeds.

7.- For the creation and development of all institutions useful to agriculture and agricultural credit.

the Agricultural Bank Commission. The Bank issues warrants against the stored wheat and thus it is capable of being used as a higher grade in other warehouses. The Bank, therefore, refused to make such loans. This action by the Commission is apt to cut into the quantity of guaranteed loans, with the result that a new form of Act was required in which the Government would be made a guarantor, but under slightly more a note in the Loan Policy.

On December 21, 1929, the Bank signed a Guarantee Agreement for the Commission in the amount of $2,000,000 and the Government Guarantee Act, 1929, was also passed to cover the Commission in 1930.

Only that is in reality, a joint venture been with a capital of $2,000,000 of which the Agricultural Commission and the Wheat Pool is owned by the Local Boards of the country. Operating on the Canadian of December 31, 1929, there may be made up follows:

1.- For the relief for unemployed in of crops.

2.- For the purchase of original and continuing and direct [illegible]

3.- For the improvement of the well [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

4.- For the marketing of crops.

5.- For advances to co-operative associations.

6.- For the purchase of certificates and seeds.

7.- For the erection and development of all institutions [illegible] [illegible] and agricultural [illegible].

The Government is pledged to subscribe for one-half of the stock provided this amount does not exceed L.E.1,000,000 and to loan to the Bank a sum not to exceed L.E. 6,000,000 at a very low rate of interest, the loan and capital stock to be paid from the Government reserve fund. It is also provided that the Government shall have one-half of the votes on the Board of Directors and that the officers of the Bank be appointed or approved by the Council of Ministers. The decree also provided that any modification in the by-laws of the Bank must be first approved by the Government and that all decisions of the Board of Directors are subject to review by the Government. Any decision may be set aside by the Government within ten days after its approval by the Bank. All loans are to be secured by a first mortgage and to be expended from the Five Feddan Law. (*) (See Reports on the Agricultural Credit Bank dated December 1, 1930, June 10, 1931 and August 8, 1931.)

The relief of landowners who are about to lose their holdings has been of great concern to the Government. Many landowners who a few years ago were considered wealthy, now find that the mortgage on their lands is far in excess of its value. With prices as they were prior to 1929, owners were able to pay their interest, but now find that it is impossible to meet their payments. The result of this is that a great

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(*) This law was repealed this year.

The government is planning to embarrass the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

many foreclosures are taking place and a great many families of influence are losing their land. In order to relieve this situation, the Government through the Agricultural Credit Bank has arranged to take over, under certain conditions, the loans of foreign land banks upon which the foreclosures cannot be postponed. In case of actual sale, the Government purchases the land with the understanding that the owners may redeem it within five years. This plan, if general throughout the country, would result in much of the land passing into the hands of the Government. There is, however, little danger in such a condition arising, because an unannounced policy of extending credit only to persons who have influence or who might be of service to the officials is being followed. While the present agricultural credit program of the Government has been consolidated under one head, The Agricultural Credit Bank, it is doubtful if it will be of much value to the small landowner who has very little influence in politics. Without this influence, it matters but little if he loses his land.

Other Loans and Advances.

With the decline in cotton prices of 1929, the Government advanced money to growers to enable them to hold the crop off the market. The advances on cotton, the sale of commercial fertilizers and cash loans to growers on June 1, 1931, equaled L.E. 307,000, divided as follows:

may furnishers are taking land and a great many tenants of landowners are leaving their land. In order to relieve this situation, the Government through the Agricultural Credit Act has lent money to both over, under certain conditions, the limits of Crown land under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. In case of default, the Government purchases the land with the understanding that the owner, may redeem it within five years. This plan, if carried throughout the country, would result in most of the land passing into the hands of the Government. There is, however, little danger in such a small land holding, taking on tenancies policy of subdividing gradually to persons who may increase or the right to be of service to the activities in being relieved. While the present agricultural credit system of the Government has been remarkably under the ban, the agricultural credit has, it is hoped, it will be of real service to the small landowner who has very little influence in politics. Without this information, it matters not little if he loses his land.

Other Lands on Mortgage.

In the Medicine Hat Union prior of 1919, no farmer had already mortgaged to people to enable him to pay off his debts. The advance on cotton, the main of commercial fertilizers and also loans to growers on June 1, 1921, equals L.: 207,000, divided as follows:

1.-	Loans on cotton	L.E.	47,000
2.-	Sale of fertilizers	"	150,000
3.-	Cash loans	"	110,000

The cash loans include the loans to Co-operative Associations much of which was used to hold cotton off the market during this period. The present status of these loans is not clear. A part or all may have been taken over by the new Agricultural Credit Bank when it opened for business in 1931. As the Government has been unable to collect these loans, no statement has been made regarding them.

Sale of Fertilizers.

This service has for many years been entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture. Each season, the individual growers and the Co-operative Associations who wish to buy the Government fertilizers make applications to the Government for the amount needed during the season. The total requirements are then made up and purchased by bids. The payments are collected with the land tax each year.

The fact that the Government is engaged in the distribution of fertilizers is, no doubt, a factor in keeping the price at a fair level. Without this interference, fertilizers would cost much more.

Seed Distribution.

Cotton seed is also sold on the same terms as commer-

1.- Dunes in motion L.S. 47,000

2.- Mile of Jetties " 150,000

3.- Tide Locks " 120,000

The over John Lewis is the owner of the property adjacent to the Jetties and it was in his office at the market during this period. The present owner of these Jetties is not clear. Land in all may have been taken over by the new Jetties Trust. This view is quoted for evidence in 1921. As the Government has been unable to collect rents, it claimed the land which belongs to Mr. Lewis.

Sale of Jetties.

This article was for some years a bone of contention in the Jetties. Both owner, the Jetties Board and the Conservative Association was not for the Jetties and applications to the Government for Jetties were made. The Board recommendations are then made by and presented by them. The requests are followed with the last two years.

The fact that the Government is engaged in the distribution of fertilizers is, no doubt, a factor in bringing the price at a fair level. Without this involvement, fertilizers would cost much more.

Jetty Charges.

Before used is also well as the new rates as compared

cial fertilizers. Tenants who buy seed must, however, have the approval of their landlords.

Co-operative Organization.

The co-operative movement in Egypt includes both rural and urban organizations. The co-operative section of the Ministry of Agriculture is charged with the organization of Co-operative Associations. Associations are now operating under a decree law of 1927, exempting them from payment of certain judicial fees, custom dues and other administrative charges of Government. They are also granted a reduction on rail road rates, and a discount on the price of seeds and fertilizers, if bought from the Ministry.

This section of the Ministry, in addition to the collection and publication of information regarding co-operative matters, recommends the loans to associations, inspects and audits their accounts, and keeps an inventory of the supplies on hand.

The number of local organizations at the end of 1930 was reported at 514, with a membership of 44,000 and a paid up capital of L.E. 133,000.- The accumulated reserve fund was reported at L.E. 13,000.-

During 1930 (last year's reporting) the Government loaned to 247 Co-operative Associations a total of L.E. 274,000.- The amount of credit extended for seeds and other

ship facilities. Income on his own account, however, has a maximum of 3-4% interest.

Co-operative Movement.

The co-operative movement is highly developed but merely and often unprofitable. The co-operative section of the Ministry of Agriculture is charge with the organisation of "co-operative associations". Associations are governed under a Model Law of 1947, according with the regulations of certain Indian Laws, mainly from and other administrative charges of Government. They are also granted a reduction on rail road rates, and a discount on the sales of seeds and fertilisers, if bought from the association.

The members of the Ministry, in addition to the organisation and publicities of Co-operative societies movement, recommend the Indian to cooperatively purchase the small a lot of seeds, machinery in instead of the multiple or land.

The number of Co-op associations in the end of 1954 was reached at 304, with a membership of 44,000 and a paid up capital of L.s. 181,000/-. The accumulated reserve fund was reached at L.s. 12,000/-

During 1954 Co-op's purchased the Government loaned to 207 Co-operative associations a total of L.s. 45,000/-. The amount of credit extended for seeds and other

supplies is not given, but it is estimated that it is equal to the loans.

While the average membership of an organization is less than one hundred, quite a number of locals have a membership of around 400 and one is reported to have a membership of 700 or more. The co-operative movement has never reached the mass of Egyptian farmers.

Extension of Land Tax.

On June 10, 1931, the Government extended all unpaid land tax for one year, or until June 1932. It was thought that collections could not be made at that time while a year later might bring better prices and a larger per cent of payments.

Reduction in Rents.

While the Government has power to regulate acreage and other personal matters of farmers by decree, it cannot reduce rents. However, by decree in the late fall of 1930 the native courts were instructed to dismiss all cases filed or pending wherein the landowner was attempting to collect rent, if as much as 80 per cent of the agreed rent had been paid. This act amounted to a reduction of 20 per cent on all unpaid rents. This decree could not, however, apply to foreign landowners who could go into the Mixed Courts of Egypt.

supplies is not given, but it is estimated that it is equal to the loans.

While the average membership of an organization is less than one hundred, quite a number of locals have a membership of around 400 and one is reported to have a membership of 700 or more. The co-operative movement has never reached the mass of Egyptian farmers.

Extension of Land Tax.

On June 1st, 1920, the Government abolished all land tax for one year, or until June 1920. It was thought that collections could not be made at that time while a year later might bring better prices and a larger per cent of payment.

Reduction in Rent.

While the Government has power to regulate acreage and other personal matters of farmers by decree, it making rents. However, by decree in the late fall of 1920 the maximum rent was lowered to almost half where it was. Landlords complain the Government has attempted to collect rent in some as 80 per cent of the agreed rent had been paid. This act amounts to a reduction of 20 per cent as all crops were short acreage small and, however, might be profitable investment could go into the Mixed Courts of Egypt.

ACREAGE RESTRICTION.

The first decree limiting cotton in Egypt was issued in September 1914, and was in fact, a war measure. It was thought that such a law was necessary to ensure an ample food supply. Since that time, laws limiting cotton planting have been passed for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

1921 Law.

The first decree limiting acreage as an aid to higher prices was signed December 7, 1920. This decree limited the cotton area to one-third of the cultivable land under canal irrigation (Middle and Lower Egypt) and prohibited the planting of cotton on the basin or flood irrigated lands (Upper Egypt). The result was a decline in acreage from 1,820,000 feddans in 1920 to 1,290,000 feddans in 1921, with very little improvement in price.

1922 Restriction.

A decree dated September 20, 1921, applying for the years of 1922 and 1923 limited the cotton area of all Egypt to one-third of the total area of the cultivable land. The object as stated in the decree was to improve cotton prices and aid in soil fertility by bringing about better crop rotation.

Legal developments.

The first Jersey District court to rule on the issue in September 1961, was in fact, a war measure. It was thought that such a law was necessary to ensure an ample food supply. Since that time, Jersey District courts have passed the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

1970 law

The first Jersey law being passed, on an air to air-to-ground was signed December 7, 1970. Air Force Director the action was to convert at the maximum land water areas irrigation [illegible] and lower Jersey [illegible] the planning is taken at the main or flood irrigated lands (type-2 [illegible]). The power may eliminate in average from 1,000,000 [illegible] 1962 to 1,000,000 [illegible] in 1963, this may [illegible] in years.

1972 Marine [illegible]

A marine [illegible] September 30, 1972, applying for the year or [illegible] 1972 limited the [illegible] of all [illegible] [illegible] or the [illegible] area of the [illegible] lands. The [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] was to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in all [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The 1926 Decree.

A decree dated December 16, 1925, limited the acreage of cotton for the year 1926 to one-third of the area. Prices advanced before the crop was planted, so the law was not enforced.

The Three Year Decree.

A decree limiting the area planted to cotton for the years of 1927, 1928 and 1929, to one-third of the cultivable area was signed on January 10, 1927. The object was to increase the price of cotton. Because cotton prices advanced during the life of the decree, it was not enforced very well.

Late Acreage Laws.

A decree regarding the cultivation of Sakellarides and similar varieties was approved on February 5, 1931. Under this act the growing of Sakellarides and related varieties was prohibited except in certain specified districts of the Lower Delta, where the crop was limited to 40 per cent of the area. On September 27, 1931, a decree limiting the crop outside of the Sakellarides zones to one-fourth of the area and changing the limit within the Sakellarides zone from 40 to 30 per cent of the area was signed. This decree was to apply to the crops of 1932 and 1933. It means that Sakellarides and

The 12th Corps.

A Corps dated December 14, 1918, listed the service of officers for the year 1918 in preparation of the corps. Future statement before the army was planned, as the 12th was not activated.

The Corps Chief Staff.

A Corps finishing the area planned to occupy for the year of 1917, 1920 was 1919, in succession of the military-area was dissolved on January 1, 1920. The report was by inspection the place of corps. Because active duties assumed during the 12th at Q-W-Corps, it was not reformed any well.

Lake Defense Corps.

A Corps regarding the activation of the Lake Defense and military-training was organized on February 6, 1920. Under this act the provisions of Demobilization and Reduction Regulations were practically carried in matters equivalent discharge of the Lake Defense, where the corps was limited to 24 per week of the corps. On September 20, 1920, a Corps limited the corps strength of the Demobilization Corps to cam-tents of the Ex-a and changing the first-class the demobilization was from of 1s 20 per week of the area was signed. This Corps was to report the corps of 1920 and 1921. It means that demobilization was

related varieties can only be grown in certain zones of the Lower Delta and that only 30 per cent of that area may be planted to Sakellarides or related varieties. The area in all other parts of the country is limited to one-fourth of the cultivable area. (*)

The decree of 1931 resulted in an acreage decrease for 1932 of about 35 per cent under that of 1931.

The whole acreage restriction program of the Egyptian Government, with the exception of the year 1915, had for its object the improvement of cotton prices. If the price improved after a decree was signed, very little effort was made to enforce it.

Laws limiting cotton acreage have always been received with the most bitter opposition on the part of the cotton trade, but as a whole, have received the support of the agricultural leaders of the country.

PRICE STABILIZATION.

While the laws limiting cotton acreage had for their objects the increase of prices, the Government did not depend entirely upon them to bring about the desired results. At the

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(*) This law still has one year to run, but due to the recent advance in prices it is expected to be removed soon. See Report on Restriction of Cotton Acreage dated September 15, 1932.

[illegible] was only in force in certain areas of the State [illegible] and only in particular [illegible] planted to [illegible] or [illegible] varieties. The area in all counties of the County is limited to one-fourth of the acreage in the [illegible] area. (7)

The decree of 1919 [illegible] an average [illegible] for last 4 years 40 per cent [illegible] or less.

The main [illegible] reasons of the Government, with the exception of the year 1918, had for its object the improvement of cotton [illegible]. If the [illegible] after a [illegible] was [illegible], very little effort was made to [illegible] it.

Even if this [illegible] have always been [illegible] with the [illegible] available on the [illegible] of the cotton trade, [illegible] have received the support of the agricultural [illegible] of the country.

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(7) This law until the [illegible] year, or [illegible] the Government [illegible] in view it is [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] distribution of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 12, 1924.

outbreak of the War in 1914, the cotton market of Alexandria was practically closed for several weeks. The Government took matters in hand and fixed a price at which the crop was sold. The object was not to increase prices, but only to aid the grower to market the crop. This method proved to be very satisfactory to all.

Early in 1921, as a result of the decline in cotton prices, the Government purchased through local export houses about 174,000 kantars of cotton costing about L.E. 950,000.- The result was an advance in prices, which proved to be more or less temporary.

The 1922 Purchases.

In April 1922, the premium of Egyptian cotton over American begins to narrow. In the hope of keeping the Egyptian premium at 50 per cent above the American price, the Government entered the market and purchased 22,664 kantars of cotton at L.E. 140,318.- This had but little effect on the market after the sales were completed.

The 1923 Purchases.

With the same object in mind as in 1922, the Government purchased about 39,766 kantars of Sakellarides costing L.E. 272,495.- This action appears to have been more successful than the purchase of 1922, as the premium of Sakellarides

conditions of the war in 1941, the market demand of domestic is very powerfully felt for several months. The government fixed maximum to land and fixed a price at which the area was sold. The prices was not so increased rather, but only to all the people to market the crops. This method proved to be very satisfactory to all.

Early in 1941, as a result of the decline in export prices, the Government purchase through local agents about 175,000 bushels of cocoa costing about L.s. 200,000.- The result was an advance in prices, which proved to be more or less satisfactory.

The 1942 Programme.

In April 1942, the problem of supplying cocoa was serious because to survey. In the hope of meeting the supplying problem of 10 per cent above the previous crop, the Government intervene the market and purchased 22,000 bushels of cocoa at L.s. 140,000.- This had not little effect on the market after the sales were completed.

The 1943 Programme.

With the same object in mind as in 1942, the Government purchase about 28,000 bushels of cocoa amounting L.s. 200,000.- This action appears to have been more successful than the previous of 1942, as the results of marketing

over American increased.

1924 and 1925 Purchases.

A purchase of 9,415 kantars in 1924 in the hope of keeping the premium well above that of American had fair results. In December 1925, the efforts made to increase Sakellarides prices by purchases of this variety had very poor results.

1926 Purchases.

In the hope of improving prices of both Uppers and Sakellarides, the Government purchased L.E. 3,095,312 worth of cotton. The price did not improve and the Government held its stocks.

1929 and 1930 Purchases.

In 1929 due to the drop in cotton prices, the Government entered the futures market and purchased all November Sakellarides contracts at L.E. 2.70 per kantar and all December Ashmouni contracts at L.E. 1.90.- This was followed by other purchases until by the close of the year, the Government owned large stocks of cotton.

Early in February 1930, the Government again purchased both Uppers and Sakellarides contracts and as a result took delivery of about 3,000,000 kantars of cotton. This is

more modern interest.

Jobs are less numerous.

A survey of 2,421 workers in June in the main of Sydney, the problem well knew that of employment but did not realize. In November 1931, the statistics were to increase unemployed prices in proportion of this worldly its very poor results.

Idle factories.

In the face of increasing prices of both imports and manufactures, the government purchase 1,221,-12 worth of cotton. The price did not improve and the Government held its stocks.

Idle and less resources.

In 1931 due to the drop in wool prices, the Government assisted the farmers since was produced its textiles manufactures contracts in 1.5% per annum and all farmers received payments of 1.5%. This was followed by other problems until by the close of the year, the Government found large stocks of cotton.

Early in February 1932, the Government again intervened but figures and textile contracts was a total 300 delivery of about 4,000,000 pounds of cotton. This is

the last intervention of the Government in the cotton market as a direct purchaser.

Wheat Price-Supporting Efforts.

As a result of the fall in cotton prices since 1929, the laws limiting cotton acreage in 1931 and 1932 were not difficult to enforce. The 1932 cotton acreage is estimated at 35 per cent below that of 1931. A large part of this area was planted to wheat and other grain crops. This was in keeping with the Government policy of increasing the cereal crops and reducing the cotton acreage. (*) At wheat harvest, it appeared that the crop was large enough to supply the local requirements. Prior to the new crop, the price was P.T. 130 per Ardeb (1 ardeb equals 5.444391 bushels) on the local market. A short time after harvest opened, local wheat was selling below P.T. 95.- per ardeb. The Government through the new Agricultural Credit Bank started advancing P.T. 100 per ardeb to growers and in addition to this, purchased quite a quantity of wheat. As a result, the price advanced in a short time to between P.T. 103 and P.T. 105 per ardeb. (See report on the Increase Import Duty on Wheat Flour by the Egyptian Government dated July 8, 1932.) The results of this will be discussed more in detail under Tariffs.

(*) A. Abdel Wahhab Pasha. - A Memorandum on the Bases of A Stable Cotton Policy - October 1930.

Onion Markets.

Under the new Agricultural Credit Bank, loans are to be made to growers to enable them to market the crop as the trade demands. Heretofore, growers have flooded the market at harvest season and in many cases, when hard pressed for money, harvest the crop before the onions are ripe, thus resulting in a low quality as well as price. It is the hope of the Government to prevent this rush by making advances through the new Agricultural Credit Bank.

TARIFFS.

Egypt has in recent years increased her tariff on agricultural products. There are two very definite reasons for this, namely, to increase Government revenues and to encourage local production of food crops, the chief of which are cereals, sugar, fruits and vegetables.

Cereals.

As an aid to the "less cotton" program of the Government, a new tariff on cereals based on the value of Australian wheat on the London Exchange was approved February 9, 1931. It was stated at the time of this decree that such a law would make Egypt less dependent upon foreign wheat and

Tobacco Growers.

Under the new agricultural policy, tobacco was given a boost to growers by making it easier for them to sell their tobacco. Therefore, growers have changed the method of marketing tobacco and in many areas, even here, tobacco growers, against the very nature the natives are right, they're resulting in a low quality as well as yields. It is the hope of the Government to protect this crop by making advances through the Agricultural Credit Bank.

Tobacco.

Egypt has an ancient past throughout her history as agricultural products. Cotton is the very backbone of this, mainly, in imperial Government taken up the economy. Land ownership of land large, the mile of which are arable, mainly, fruits and vegetables.

Cotton.

As an aid to the "Land reform" program of the Government, a new tariff on cotton went on the market at Alexandria where on the London Exchange was approved February 8, 1921. It was raised at the time of this change from a low quality made Egypt have depended upon Indian and

that farmers would turn from cotton to wheat thus reducing cotton acreage and increasing its price.

The duty on wheat since February 9, 1931, has been increased three or four times, the last increase is estimated high enough to prohibit the entry of foreign wheat and flour. The object back of this increase, in addition to the influence it will have on the present crop, is a desire on the part of the Government to gain the confidence of large landowners who have produced large areas of wheat. In its efforts to do this, the Government also purchased large quantities of wheat and made advances to growers during harvest season on a basis above the local market. As prices continued to fall, the Government became anxious regarding its purchases and loans. In order to keep prices at the level or above the figure at which loans and purchases were made, the tariff was increased.

Increase of July 7, 1932.

On July 7, by Royal Decree, flour was divided into two categories according to its gluten content. All foreign flour containing more than 12 per cent gluten was allowed to enter at the rate of March 31, 1931, while on flour containing less than 12 per cent of gluten, the duty of March 31, 1931, was increased 100 per cent. The object of this was to protect the local wheat which is low in gluten, and at the same time give the foreign population their flour without an

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

increase. The better class of foreigners do not eat the native flour.

Under this decree, the bulk of the foreign flour, which is Australian, falls in the class below 12 per cent and was, therefore, taxed in the region of 220 per cent ad valorem. The best grades of American flour being above the 12 per cent mark would enter at the old rate.

In a few days, it became clear that Australian flour would be replaced with the local product and high grade American flour.

Increase of July 22, 1932. (*)

On July 22, a decree was issued canceling the decree of June 7 and replacing it with a flat increase of P.T. 80 per metric ton on flour, and P.T. 60 per metric ton on wheat over the tariff basis of March 31, 1931. This decree put Australian wheat and flour back in their old position with regard to flour and wheat of other countries.

Increase of September 13, 1932.

The rate of July 22, while very high, did not prohibit the importation of flour and with falling price of local wheat, the Government yielded to demands of growers and again increased the tariff about L.E. 2 per ton on flour and L.E. 4 per ton on

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(*) It is reported that the British Residency objected to division of flour on the basis of its gluten content. If this be true, the reason for the change of July 22 is clear to everyone who knows anything about the relations of the British to the Egyptian Government.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

wheat. Under this law very little, if any, flour and wheat will enter the country. (See Reports on Wheat Tariffs to the Division dated July 8, July 22 and September 14, 1932.)

The following table shows the old rate (March 31, 1932) and the new rate (September 13, 1932) for both wheat and wheat flour.

London Price C.I.F. Egypt	WHEAT Rate of duty March 31, 1932	WHEAT Rate of duty Sept. 13, 1932	FLOUR Rate of duty March 31, 1932	FLOUR Rate of duty Sept. 13, 1932
Pounds Sterling per Metric Ton	Egyptian P.T. per 100 kilos		Egyptian P.T. per 100 kilos.	
10- 0-0 or over	28.0	74.0	55.0	83.2
9-15-0 to 10- 0-0	28.0	74.0	57.0	85.2
9-10-0 to 9-15-0	28.0	74.0	60.0	88.2
9- 5-0 to 9-10-0	28.0	74.0	62.0	90.2
9- 0-0 to 9- 5-0	28.0	74.0	64.0	92.2
8-15-0 to 9- 0-0	28.0	74.0	66.0	94.2
8-10-0 to 8-15-0	28.0	74.0	68.0	96.2
8- 5-0 to 8-10-0	28.0	74.0	70.0	98.2
8- 0-0 to 8- 5-0	28.0	74.0	73.0	101.2
7-15-0 to 8- 0-0	30.0	76.0	75.0	103.2
7-10-0 to 7-15-0	32.0	78.0	77.0	105.2
7- 5-0 to 7-10-0	34.5	80.5	79.0	107.2
7- 0-0 to 7- 5-0	36.5	82.5	81.0	109.2
6-15-0 to 7- 0-0	39.0	85.0	84.0	112.2
6-10-0 to 6-15-0	41.0	87.0	86.0	114.2
6- 5-0 to 6-10-0	43.0	89.0	88.0	116.2
6- 0-0 to 6- 5-0	45.5	91.5	90.0	118.2
5-15-0 to 6- 0-0	47.5	93.5	92.0	120.2
5-10-0 to 5-15-0	50 0	96.0	94.0	122.2
5- 5-0 to 5-10-0	52.5	98.0	97.0	125.2
5- 0-0 to 5- 5-0	54.0	100.0	99.0	127.2
4-15-0 to 5- 0-0	56.5	102.5	101.0	129.2
4-10-0 to 4-15-0	58.5	104.5	101.0	129.2
4- 5-0 to 4-10-0	61.0	107.0	101.0	129.2
4- 0-0 to 4- 5-0	63.0	109.0	101.0	129.2
3-15-0 to 4- 0-0	65.0	111.0	101.0	129.2
3-10-0 to 3-15-0	67.5	113.5	101.0	129.2
3- 5-0 to 3-10-0	70.0	116.0	101.0	129.2
3- 0-0 to 3- 5-0	72.0	118.0	101.0	129.2
3- 0-0 or less	74.5	120.5	101.0	129.2

above. Since this is very little, it may figure at some will enter the economy. The Report on Their Growth to the Division dated July 6, July 23 and October 31, 1954.

The following table shows the old mile (June 23, 1944) and the new rate (October 12, 1951) for bus and rail fare:

Length Of Ride Miles Copy	Rate of Fare Prior June 23, 1944	Rate of Fare Prior Oct. 12, 1951	Rate of Fare Since Oct. 12, 1951	Rate of Fare Since July 23, 1954
Fares Detailed Are Single Fare	Cents F.E. per 100 miles.		Cents F.E. per 100 miles.	
0- 2-0 or over	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
2-10-0 to 18- 0-0	14.0	14.0	17.0	17.0
18-10-0 to 2-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
2- 0-0 to 2-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
2- 0-0 to 2- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
2-10-0 to 3- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
3-10-0 to 3-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
3- 0-0 to 3-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
3- 0-0 to 3- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
4-10-0 to 4- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
4- 0-0 to 4-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
4- 0-0 to 4- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
5-10-0 to 5- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
5- 0-0 to 5-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
5- 0-0 to 5- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
6-10-0 to 6- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
6- 0-0 to 6-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
6- 0-0 to 6- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
7-10-0 to 7- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
7- 0-0 to 7-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
7- 0-0 to 7- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
8-10-0 to 8- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
8- 0-0 to 8-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
8- 0-0 to 8- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
9-10-0 to 9- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
9- 0-0 to 9-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
9- 0-0 to 9- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10-10-0 to 10- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10- 0-0 to 10-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
10- 0-0 to 10- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11-10-0 to 11- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11- 0-0 to 11-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11- 0-0 to 11- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
12-10-0 to 12- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
12- 0-0 to 12-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
12- 0-0 to 12- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
13-10-0 to 13- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
13- 0-0 to 13-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
13- 0-0 to 13- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
14-10-0 to 14- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
14- 0-0 to 14-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
14- 0-0 to 14- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
15-10-0 to 15- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
15- 0-0 to 15-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
15- 0-0 to 15- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
16-10-0 to 16- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
16- 0-0 to 16-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
16- 0-0 to 16- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
17-10-0 to 17- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
17- 0-0 to 17-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
17- 0-0 to 17- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
18-10-0 to 18- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
18- 0-0 to 18-10-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
18- 0-0 to 18- 0-0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
19-10-0 or over	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

Measures to Protect Local Rice.

As a part of its "more cereal" program, the Government has encouraged the production of rice when the water supply would permit. (See report Removal of Summer Water Restriction by the Egyptian Government dated July 22, 1932). It is estimated that the present crop will be 576,000 tons which is the largest in the history of the country, and is more than sufficient for local consumption. It is, therefore, necessary to export a part of the crop.

On July 18, a duty of P.T. 30 per 100 kilos for unpolished rice and P.T. 60 per 100 kilos for polished rice was established by decree. This was thought to be sufficient to keep out all foreign rice.

Excise Tax.

The Government recognized that the tariff on rice while keeping out foreign rice, would reduce the revenue now coming from the tariff. In order to make up for the loss, an excise tax of P.T. 10 per kilo was levied on all rice milled in the country. However, an exception was made by which the excise duty would be refunded on rice exported from Egypt. (See Decree on Rice Excise Tax attached to report on Wheat Tariff dated September 14, 1932.)

Foreign Markets for Egyptian Beans.

The cotton acreage reduction program of the Egyptian

Letter to Prime Minister.

In a part of the "Save Ceylon" program, the Govern-
ment has undertaken the production of rice with the water supply
again plenty. (See report delivered at Cabinet Committee
by the Agricultural Commission dated July 22, 1953). It is anti-
cipated that the present crop will be 270,000 tons which is the
highest in the history of the country, and is more than suffi-
cient for local consumption. It is, therefore, necessary to
export a part of the crop.

On July 22, a duty of R.C. 25 per 100 kilos for ex-
ceptional rice and R.C. 50 per 100 kilos for ordinary rice was
established by Decree. This was thought to be sufficient to
carry out all foreign rice.

Rice Tax.

The Commission recommended that the tax RCT on rice
which keeping out foreign rice, would reduce the revenue now
coming from the tax. In order to make up for the loss,
an excise tax of R.C. 1/- per kilo was levied on all rice
milled in the country. However, an exception was made by
which the excise duty would be refunded on rice exported from
Ceylon. The Decree on this tax was effective in record to
first half of the February 1, 1953.

Imports Agency for Foreign Rice.

The Cotton Marketing Board acting proxy of the Ceylon

Government not only resulted in an increase of cereals, but was also responsible for a larger acreage of Egyptian beans. With this increase, the local market was flooded and growers are unable to dispose of their beans at anything like a fair price. In order to relieve this situation, the Government through its Consular Officers in Europe, began to investigate European markets and a private company was formed in Egypt having for its object the exportation of Egyptian beans.

Because of the local situation, the Government felt justified in encouraging the operation of such a company. An agreement was made, whereby the Government guaranteed a net profit of P.T. 3.- per ardeb, provided the Government does not have to spend more than P.T. 10 per ardeb. In other words, the company may sell its beans abroad at a loss of P.T. 7 per ardeb and the Government will make up this loss and pay the company in addition, a net profit of P.T. 3.- There are no figures available as to the amount of beans sold abroad, but it is known that several shipments have been sold in England and on the Continent, and the company has agreed that it will export not less than 50,000 ardebs.

This entire transaction has been kept very quiet and there is very little known regarding it.

Cotton Export Tax.

The Egyptian Government as a source of revenue has for

several years collected an export tax on cotton. At one time, this amounted to P.T. 35 per kantar. Later it was reduced to P.T. 20 and in September 1931, after a great deal of agitation by the local press, it was reduced to P.T. 10 per kantar for a period of one year. On August 27 of this year, the reduction of P.T. 10 was extended for another year. The arguments, of course, being that the price of cotton had dropped until this tax was a real burden. (See report on Export Tax of Egyptian Cotton dated August 29th, 1932.)

MONOPOLY.

Early in 1931, the Government granted to the "Societe Generale des Sucreries et De La Raffinerie d'Egypte" a monopoly on the refining of sugar for a period of 14 years. It was agreed that every effort would be made to increase the local production of sugar cane, but if for any reason, the production did not increase sufficient to meet local consumption, the company would import raw sugar and refine it in the country. The price to be paid for sugar cane and the price of the refined product were to be fixed by the Government. It was also agreed that, in order to repay the loss in tariff, the Govern-

ment should share in the profits of the company. (*)

Fruit Tariff.

In order to protect the local fruit and vegetable industry, the Government during the season of the year in which grapes, oranges, bananas, lemons and certain fresh vegetables are offered on the local market, enforces a tariff sufficient to keep out all foreign competition. During the off-season for local products, foreign fruits and vegetables are allowed to enter at a reasonable tariff rate.

The Government has from time to time given encouragement to a proposal for the organization of a company having for its object the exportation of fruits, vegetables and cut flowers, but to-date nothing has developed.

Cotton Halaqas (markets).

At 14 or 15 points in Lower Egypt, the Government has established in co-operation with the Royal Agricultural Society, local cotton market places or yards (all cotton is sold in the

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(*) I do not see how the sugar monopoly can be of value to the average farmers of Egypt. The large sugar cane plantations of the country are owned by a company in which the Prime Minister and several Government Officials hold large blocks of stock. As long as the company buys the cane from the plantation, small farmers will not go into the business. The areas under control of the plantation company are sufficient to produce all the sugar cane needed. It is not expected that small growers will undertake sugar cane production.

that should share in the profits of the company. (*)

Fruit Canning.

In order to revive the fruit and vegetable industry, the Government should in means of the year in which prices, wages, freight, labour and overall trade conditions by effect on the local market, introduce a tariff sufficient to cope with all foreign competition. During the off-season for local products, foreign fruits and vegetables are allowed to enter at a reasonable tariff rate.

To encourage the farmer the fruit growers association and the Department for the introduction of a company system for its whole the marketing of fruit, vegetables and other items, but in-data motion the factories.

Cotton Ginning Industry.

As is or is going in Lower Egypt, the Government has established in co-operation with the Royal Agricultural Society, Lower cotton seeds plants or pure lai cotton is sold in the

---

(*) I do not say that the sugar monopoly can be of value in the growing Province of Egypt. The large sugar cane plantations in the growing are owned by a company in which the Irish Minister and several Parliament members hold large shares of stock. In long, in the growing lays the cane from the plantation small factory will not go into the business. The sugar water factory at the plantation company are sufficient to produce all the sugar cane needed. It is the aspect of that small factory will industries sugar cane production.

seed). The advantage of this system is the protection the grower has from fraud in weights and grades. The cotton is delivered to the market, where it is weighed by aGovernment Agent and the buyer is brought in contact with the grower. A report on the Alexandria price is posted daily. Buyers are subject to Government rules and inspection. In case of conviction of fraud, a buyer may be refused the right of doing business in the market. This system of marketing while an improvement over the old open market, still has much room for improvement.

Miscellaneous.

With the exception of the organization of the Agricultural Credit Bank and emergency tariff on cereals, fruits and vegetables, it is doubtful, if the so called relief measures of the Egyptian Government are of much value to the average farmer. Many laws such as the mixing of different varieties of cotton, the treatment of cotton seed for the control of Pink Boll Worm and the enforcement of quarantine regulations have been referred to as measures of relief. While it is true, these laws have had an influence on the agriculture of the country, they pertain more to the nature of improvement in production rather than the improvement of the economic condition of the farmer. The Egyptian farmer, if

work. The efficiency of this system in the protection from power and from fraud is quite good. The option is delivered on the market, where it is subject to supervision and the buyer is brought in contact with the grower, a result of the flexible price formation. Buyers are subject to government and co-op inspection. In case of complaint of fraud, a buyer may be refused the right of future business in the market. This system of marketing relies on the government and the old type market, still the most this day important.

Bibliography.

With the exception of the organization of the Agricultural Board Grain Sale and management itself as stated, Fruit and Vegetables, it is inactive. If the so called related measures of the Cooperative movement are of much value to the overseas farmer, many lean more on the delivery of efficient marketing of potatoes. The structure of action and the experiment of Fine Hall "Sons and the enforcement of production regulations have been referred to as measures of value. This is true, Fiscal Imperial, but an influence in the significance of the monopoly, they practice here in the course of improvements in marketing within that the improvement of the economic conditions of the farmers. The Agriculture Minister, if

given the proper credit facilities and a fair degree of protection through tariffs, will to a large degree work out his own economic problems.

Translation.

DECREE - LAW NO. 50 OF 1930 AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CREATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL BANK.

We Fuad I, King of Egypt,

Pursuant to our Rescript No. 70 of 1930;

On the proposal of Our Minister of Finance and the approval of Our Council of Ministers:

DECREE:

Art. 1 - The Government is authorized to participate in the formation of an Egyptian Company, with a view to the constitution of an Agricultural Bank the purpose of which will be in particular, the following transactions:

Make advances for farming and harvesting, for the purchase of Agricultural Machinery and Cattle for the improvement of land; Make advances to Co-operative Associations sell on the instalment plan of fertilizers and seeds, and aid in the creation or development of all institutions useful to agriculture and agricultural credit.

This participation will consist in subscribing to the shares of the Company to the amount of one half the capital, provided the total of the subscription does not exceed L.E. 1,000,000.

Art. 2 - The Government is authorized moreover:

1.- To guarantee for the shares representing the original capital of the Bank, on terms defined by the By-Laws, a dividend of five per cent on the nominal value thereof.

2.- To grant loans to the Bank, the total amount of which shall not exceed L.E. 6,000,000. These loans will carry interest, the rate of which shall be determined by agreement between the Government and the Bank. The reimbursement of said loans may be requested by the Government before the liquidation of the Bank.

Art. 3 - The funds necessary for subscription and for loans provided for in the preceding article shall be taken out of the State Reserve Funds.

Art. 4 - The By-Laws of the Bank shall be approved by the Government. They shall stipulate in particular that:

1.- The Government shall be represented on the Board of Directors of the Bank in a proportion not less than its shares in the participation of the capital.

2.- The Managing-Director or Agent in charge of the Management of the Bank shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers.

3.- No Resolution contrary to the provisions of the present law may be adopted at the General meeting of Stockholders of the Bank and any modification to the By-Laws shall be approved by Decree.

Art. 2 - The Government is authorized moreover:

1.- To guarantee for the shares representing the original capital of the Bank, on terms defined by the By-Laws, a dividend of five per cent on the nominal value thereof.

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1.- The Government shall be represented on the Board of Directors of the Bank in a proportion not less than its shares in the participation of the capital.

2.- The Managing-Director or Agent in charge of the Management of the Bank shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers.

3.- No Resolution contrary to the provisions of the present law may be adopted at the General meeting of Stockholders [illegible] by [illegible] shall be [illegible] by [illegible].

4.- The Government may request within a period not to exceed ten days the revision of any decision which it may deem would improve the interests of the Bank. In such case the decision may be carried out only if it is again adopted by the Council of Ministers or at the General Meeting of the Stockholders, as the case may be, by a special majority, to be determined by the said By-Laws.

Art. 5 - The Government's credit, under advances made to the Bank by virtue of the present law is privileged. This privilege shall be exercised on all property, built or unbuilt, owned by the Bank at the time of its liquidation. This privilege cannot be opposed to the creditors privileged by virtue of Article 727 of the Mixed Civil Code and 601 of the Native Civil Code. It cannot either be opposed to the holders of de facto rights prior to the acquisition by the Bank of buildings or rights which have arisen out of such acquisition.

Art. 6 - Loans granted by the Bank for agricultural expenses or on crops, as well as the funds owing to the Bank for the sale of fertilizers, are guaranteed by a mortgage which shall rank with that established by paragraph 4 of Article 601 of the Native Civil Code and Article 727 of the Mixed Civil Code and shall be used on the sale price of the crop of the year for which the said loan was granted, or the said purchases effected. The loan for expenses of farming or harvesting shall be presumed to have been used for the purposes stated, any proof to the contrary not being admitted.

4.- The Government may request within a period not to exceed ten days the revision of any decision which it may deem would improve the interest of the Bank. In such case the decision may be carried out only if it is again adopted by the Council of Administrators or at the General Meeting of the Stockholders, as the case may be, by a qualified majority to be determined by the said By-Laws.

made to the Bank by virtue of the present Law is exclusive. This privilege shall be exercised on all property, built or unbuilt, owned by the Bank at the time of its liquidation. This privilege cannot be opposed to the creditors privileged by virtue of Article 727 of the Mexican Civil Code and 601 of the Active Civil Code. It cannot either be opposed to the holders of de facto rights prior to the acquisition by the Bank of building or rights which have arisen out of a contract.

Art. 6 - Loans granted by the Bank for agricultural enterprises or on crops, as well as the Bank's own, to the Bank for the sale of fertilizers, are guaranteed by a mortgage which shall rank with that established by paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Active Civil Code and Article 727 of the Mexican Civil Code and shall be based on the sale price of the crop or the amount which the said loan was granted, or the sale price of the fertilizer. The loan for expenses of farming or harvesting, shall be considered to have been used for the purposes stated, and, need to the contrary not being admitted.

Art. 7 - The sums owing the Bank shall be recovered by means of administrative seizure, in accordance with the Decree of March 25, 1880.

Art. 8 - The inviolability established by Laws Nos. 31 of 1912 and 4 of 1913 cannot be invoked against the Bank when it claims the sums owing it.

Art. 9 - Our Ministers of Finance and Justice are charged with the execution of the present law, each in so far as it concerns him.

Our Minister of Finance will issue all orders for its execution.

Done at the Palace of Koubeh, the 27th Gamad Tani.
(November 18, 1930)

FUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers

ISMAIL SEDIKY

The Minister of Finance

ISMAIL SEDIKY

The Ministry of Justice:

ALY MAHER

Lister

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

FIRST OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE 1932-33

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Prepared by F. K. Norris

F. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 4, 1932.
Mailed: October 4, 1932.

The first official estimate of the Egyptian cotton crop for the season of 1932-33, released October 3, 1932, places the total crop at 4,194,543 kantars. The first Government estimate last season was 6,415,798 kantars. The final crop of 1931-32 was 6,218,755 kantars.

The present estimate of 4,194,543 kantars is divided as follows:

Long Staple (over 1 3/8 in.)		1,539,856 kantars
Sakellarides	1,080,032 kantars	
(1) Other long staple varieties	459,824 "	
(2) Medium Staple (over $1\frac{1}{4}$ and less than 1 3/8")		353,740 "
(3) Short Staple (Less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.)		2,300,947 "

It is interesting to note that while the estimate was considered bullish before the market opened it had no such influence on prices. The trade has very little confidence in the Government estimate. Many think that both the acreage and the production estimates are too low. Private estimates place the crop at about 4,425,000 kantars.

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(1) Includes other long staple varieties as Maarad, Sakha, Giza 7 and Casulli.

(2) Includes such varieties as Fouadi, Nabda, Pilion and Giza 3.

(3) Includes Zagora - Ashmouni and other varieties known as Uppers.

Long Cheyle (over 2 5/8 in.)	1,833,888 members
Total males	1,080,000 members
(2) Other long steyle varieties	473,728
(i) Shelve Cheyle over 1½ and less than 2 5/8"	323,740 "
(ii) Short Cheyle (less than 1½ in.)	2,251,147 "

It is interesting to note that while the estimate was announced months before the census closed, it had no much influence on it. The trade has very little confidence in the government estimates. They claim that both the estimate and the preceding estimates are too low. Private estimates place the crop at close 4,400,000 members.

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(1) Includes other long steyle varieties in Dwarf, Cheyle, Blue T and Mendip.

(2) Includes such varieties as Dwarf, Cheyle, Pilton and Blue T.

(3) Includes Cheyle - A.Dwarf and other varieties under 1½ Cheyle.

first

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

GROWING CONDITIONS OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1932. (*)

Prepared by P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: October 3, 1932.
Mailed: October 3, 1932.

The early days of September were rather cool and unfavorable to cotton growing in the Delta. A rain fell in the north part of the Dakahlieh Province (Delta), but did

(*) Based on private reports of Cotton Merchants, Government Reports and personal observations.

little damage. During the last half of the month, the weather condition improved.

The general growing condition in the Lower Delta (Sakellarides area) has been more or less unfavorable all season, and as a result, the condition of Sakellarides is at the present slightly under normal. The crop in the Middle and Upper Delta is satisfactory, and with the exception of the late planting in the Lower Delta, has a healthy growing appearance.

Picking is general over the country except the late planting of the Lower Delta. In Upper and Middle Egypt most of the crop has been harvested. It is estimated that very little cotton will be in the field in Upper Egypt after October 10. Much more care is being given to picking this year due to the recent advances in price. When prices are good, the grower feels that he can afford to pick a clean sample, but with low prices as last year he gives very little thought to the foreign matter in his cotton. An improvement in picking this year is noticeable in the cotton arriving in Alexandria. It is estimated that the grade will average one-half a grade above that of last year. The staple is also said to be better than last year.

The insect damage in certain districts appears to have been higher than last estimated. The damage from Pink

Little Rancho. Taking the lamp back of the house, the weather condition improved.

The general health condition in the Lower Tolo Installation area: the open sore or lime water-swelling still persist, and as a result, the condition of habitation is in the present existing worst manner. We come in the little and lower Tolo in middle-day, that with the exception of the lime planting in the Lower Tolo, has a healthy growing appearance.

Taking a general view, the crop by reason the lime planting at the Lower Tolo. The upper and middle Tolo are of the same low level-stage. It is estimated that by Ilo's return will be in the field in upper and middle Tolo. Much work is being done by planting bale-rice as to the rice-seed arrange to grow. The yields are good, the power-tiller plot is now about to plow a rice-field, as with her plans as last to have a few little tractor to the storage water in the water. The tractor-work in planting this year is additional to the water-pumping in December. It is estimated that the rice will change one-half a crop-share and of the gain. The stalks is also and to-a-water-time last year.

The lower change in metric-tonnage appears to have been higher than last estimation. The average has the

Boll Worm is estimated between 20 and 40 per cent in the late planted fields while in the early planted areas it ranges between 15 and 25 per cent damage. In the late planted areas of the Lower Delta, the damage is estimated as high as 60 per cent in some fields.

The best private estimate of the present crop based on reports of agents in all sections of the country appears to be 4,425,716 kantars divided as follows: (*)

VARIETY	Kantars
Sakellaridus	1,135,710
Ashmouni & Zagora (Lower Egypt)	938,920
Ashmouni & Zagora (Upper Egypt)	1,359,877
Pillion	172,553
Maarad	314,166
Fouadi	79,604
Nahda	132,890
Ghiza 3	28,158
Ghiza 7	175,218
Sakha 4	74,684
Other Varieties (Lower Egypt)	12,386
Other Varieties (Upper Egypt)	1,353
Total	4,425,716

(*) From the estimate published by Cicurel and Sarda, Alexandria, October 1, 1931.

Alexandria, Egypt, September 30, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current Agricultural matters of interest to the United States Department were prepared and mailed since September 16, 1932, on the following subjects:

(1) Third Modification of Tariff on Wheat and Flour since July 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THIRD MODIFICATION OF TARIFF ON WHEAT AND FLOUR SINCE JULY

Prepared by P. K. Morris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 14, 1932.
Mailed: September 22, 1932.

For the third time since July 1, the Egyptian Government has by decree changed the tariff rate on wheat and flour. The first change was on July 7 (see report on Increased Import Duty on Wheat and Flour by the Egyptian Government dated July

8, 1932) when the wheat and flour were divided into two classes according to the gluten content. The first class included all wheat and flour of 12 per cent or more gluten and the second class all below 12 per cent. The duty on the first class was unchanged but was increased one hundred per cent on the second division. The object of this was to protect the local wheat which is low in gluten.

On July 17, the above classifications and rates were abolished and a flat increase of P.T. 80 per ton for wheat and P.T. 60 per ton for flour on the established rate of March 31, 1932, was substituted. (See report on Changes in Recent Fixed Duties on Wheat and Flour by the Egyptian Government dated July 22, 1932.) The third change on September 13, increases the tariff on vegetables and cereals. (See attached decree) This change amounts to an increase of about L.E. 2 per ton for flour and L.E. 4 per ton for wheat over the rate fixed July 21, 1932. The duty is based on the price of Australian wheat and flour on the London Market.

The reason for the change in tariff rates is an over production of wheat. The Government has for the past two years followed a policy of "less cotton and more cereals". It is estimated that the present crop will more than supply the country for the next twelve months. The loans to growers helped to keep the grain off the local market for a time but it was felt necessary to prohibit the importing of wheat and flour.

Because local wheat is very low in gluten it was felt that wheat of a high gluten content would not compete to the same degree as low grade wheats. This is the reason for the two classes in the decree of July 7. In a short time it was found that about the only foreign wheat containing more than 12 per cent gluten was the best grades of American wheat, and that all Australian wheat was below the 12 per cent limit. This allowed the American wheats to enter at the old rate while the low grade Australian wheats had to pay one hundred per cent duty. Since this would kill the market for Australian wheat and flour the British Residency objected and the decree of July 21 was the result. The recent increase is for all classes and is, therefore, fair to all.

EGYPTIAN TARIFF RATE ON WHEAT BASED ON THE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

London Price C. I. F. Egypt	Rate of Duty March 31, 1932	Rate of Duty September 13, 1932	Rate of Increase
Pounds Sterling per metric ton	Egyptian P.T. per 100 kilos	Egyptian P.T. per 100 kilos	Egyptian P.T. per 100 kilos
8- 0-0 or over	28.0	74.0	46.0
7-15-0 to 8- 0-0	30.0	76.0	46.0
7-10-0 to 7-15-0	32.0	78.0	46.0
7- 5-0 to 7-10-0	34.5	80.5	46.0
7- 0-0 to 7- 5-0	36.5	82.5	46.0
6-15-0 to 7- 0-0	39.0	85.0	46.0
6-10-0 to 6-15-0	41.0	87.0	46.0
6- 5-0 to 6-10-0	43.0	89.0	46.0
6- 0-0 to 6- 5-0	45.5	91.5	46.0
5-15-0 to 6- 0-0	47.5	93.5	46.0
5-10-0 to 5-15-0	50.0	96.0	46.0
5- 5-0 to 5-10-0	52.0	98.0	46.0
5- 0-0 to 5- 5-0	54.0	100.0	46.0
4-15-0 to 5- 0-0	56.5	102.5	46.0
4-10-0 to 4-15-0	58.5	104.5	46.0
4- 5-0 to 4-10-0	61.0	107.0	46.0
4- 0-0 to 4- 5-0	63.0	109.0	46.0
3-15-0 to 4- 0-0	65.0	111.0	46.0
3-10-0 to 3-15-0	67.5	113.5	46.0
3- 5-0 to 3-10-0	70.0	116.0	46.0
3- 0-0 to 3- 5-0	72.0	118.0	46.0
3- 0-0 or less	74.5	120.5	46.0

EGYPTIAN TARIFF RATE ON FLOUR BASED ON THE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN FLOUR ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

London Price C. I. F. Egypt.	Rate of Duty March 31, 1932	Rate of Duty September 15, 1932	Rate of Increase
Pounds Sterling per metric ton	Egyptian P. T. per 100 kilos	Egyptian P. T. per 100 kilos	Egyptian P. T. per 100 kilos
10- 0-0 or over	55.0	83.2	28.2
9-15-0 to 10-0-0	57.0	85.2	28.2
9-10-0 to 9-15-0	60.0	88.2	28.2
9- 5-0 to 9-10-0	62.0	90.2	28.2
9- 0-0 to 9- 5-0	64.0	92.2	28.2
8-15-0 to 9- 0-0	66.0	94.2	28.2
8-10-0 to 8-15-0	68.0	96.2	28.2
8- 5-0 to 8-10-0	70.0	98.2	28.2
8- 0-0 to 8- 5-0	73.0	101.2	28.2
7-15-0 to 8- 0-0	75.0	103.2	28.2
7-10-0 to 7-15-0	77.0	105.2	28.2
7- 5-0 to 7-10-0	79.0	107.2	28.2
7- 0-0 to 7- 5-0	81.0	109.2	28.2
6-15-0 to 7- 0-0	84.0	112.2	28.2
6-10-0 to 6-15-0	86.0	114.2	28.2
6- 5-0 to 6-10-0	88.0	116.2	28.2
6- 0-0 to 6- 5-0	90.0	118.2	28.2
5-15-0 to 6- 0-0	92.0	120.2	28.2
5-10-0 to 5-15-0	94.0	122.2	28.2
5- 5-0 to 5-10-0	97.0	125.2	28.2
5- 0-0 to 5- 5-0	99.0	127.2	28.2
5- 0-0 or less	101.0	129.2	28.2

Translation.

from JOURNAL OFFICIEL No. 81 of September 14, 1932.

(Special Number)

DECREE MODIFYING CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES

We, Fouad I, King of Egypt,

Considering the Decree of the 15th Ramadan, 1348 (February 14, 1930) establishing a new tariff of customs duties;

Considering the Decree of the 24th Zilkadeh, 1350 (March 31, 1932);

Considering the Decree of the 1st Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 5, 1932);

Considering the Decree of the 17th Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 21, 1932);

On the recommendation of our Minister of Finance and the confirmatory advice of Our Council of Ministers;

DECREE:

Art. 1 - Customs duties will be levied on the articles carried in the table annexed to the present decree at the rates provided for therein, instead of at the rates provided for with respect to the same articles in the Decrees of the 24th Zilkadeh, 1350 (March 31, 1932), the 1st Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 5, 1932) and the 17th Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 21, 1932).

All merchandise not having paid customs duties before the date of the entry into force of the present decree, will be taxed according to the duties established by this decree.

Art. 2 - Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will enter into force upon its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Done at Montasah Palace, the 12th Gemad Awal, 1351 (September 13, 1932).

FOUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers, a.i.:

ABDEL FATTAH YEHIA

The Minister of Finance, a.i.:

TWEFIK DOS.

Table

No.	Description of Merchandise	Tax Units	Duties L.E.	M.
51	Vegetables in pods, dry, in grains also hulled or broken:			
	(a) Beans, broad beans, horse-beans and chick peas:	100 gross kilograms	1	400
	(b) Peas and lentils:	"	1	400
	(c) Lupines, vetches, fenugreek and others:	"	1	200
69	Wheat, German wheat (spelt) and meslin: When the ton of Australian wheat is quoted at the London Exchange cif Egyptian port:			
	£ sh £ sh			
	at 8 - or more	"	-	740
	from 7 15 to 8 - exclusively	"	-	760
	" 7 10 " 7 15 "	"	-	780
	" 7 5 " 7 10 "	"	-	805
	" 7 - " 7 5 "	"	-	825
	" 6 15 " 7 - "	"	-	850
	" 6 10 " 6 15 "	"	-	870
	" 6 5 " 6 10 "	"	-	890
	" 6 - " 6 5 "	"	-	915
	" 5 15 " 6 - "	"	-	935
	" 5 10 " 5 15 "	"	-	960
	" 5 5 " 5 10 "	"	-	980
	" 5 - " 5 5 "	"	1	000
	" 4 15 " 5 - "	"	1	025
	" 4 10 " 4 15 "	"	1	045
	" 4 5 " 4 10 "	"	1	070
	" 4 - " 4 5 "	"	1	090
	" 3 15 " 4 - "	"	1	110
	" 3 10 " 3 15 "	"	1	135
	" 3 5 " 3 10 "	"	1	160
	" 3 - " 3 5 "	"	1	180
	Less than £ 3	"	1	205
72	Barley and winter barley	"	-	480
73	Oats	"	-	480

No.	Description of Merchandise	Tax Units	Duties L.E.	Duties M.
74	Corn	100 gross kilograms	-	480
75	Buckwheat, millet and other cereals	"	-	480
76	Cereal flours:*			
	(a) of wheat, German wheat (spelt) and wheat and rye (meslin): When the ton of Australian flour is quoted at the London Exchange cif Egyptian port:			
	£ sh £ sh			
	at 10 - or more	"	-	832
	from 9 15 to 10 - exclusively	"	-	852
	" 9 10 " 9 15 "	"	-	882
	" 9 5 " 9 10 "	"	-	902
	" 9 - " 9 5 "	"	-	922
	" 8 15 " 9 - "	"	-	942
	" 8 10 " 8 15 "	"	-	962
	" 8 5 " 8 10 "	"	-	982
	" 8 - " 8 5 "	"	1	012
	" 7 15 " 8 - "	"	1	032
	" 7 10 " 7 15 "	"	1	052
	" 7 5 " 7 10 "	"	1	072
	" 7 - " 7 5 "	"	1	092
	" 6 15 " 7 - "	"	1	122
	" 6 10 " 6 15 "	"	1	142
	" 6 5 " 6 10 "	"	1	162
	" 6 - " 6 5 "	"	1	182
	" 5 15 " 6 - "	"	1	202
	" 5 10 " 5 15 "	"	1	222
	" 5 5 " 5 10 "	"	1	252
	" 5 - " 5 5 "	"	1	272
	Less than £ 5	"	1	292
	(b) of corn	"	-	680
	(c) of other cereals:			
	(1) of rye	(Regime of wheat flour No.76)		
	(2) others	100 gross kilograms	-	750

(*) Including baking mixtures containing more than 10 per cent of flour.

No.	Description of Merchandise	Tax Units	Duties L.E.	S.
77	Meals, semolines and cereal grains, husked or polished*:			
	(a) of wheat, German wheat (spelt) and wheat and rye (meslin):			
	(1) for the industry of alimentary pastes (vermicellis, macaronis and Italian pastes **:	100 gross kilograms	-	450
	(2) others	"	-	900
	(b) other cereals, except polished rice	"	-	900
84	Grains and oleaginous fruits, also if broken or ground:			
	(a) ground-nuts	"	-	300
128	Breads, sea biscuits and other ordinary bakery products without the attition of sugar, honey, eggs, fats, spices or like substances:	"	1	000

(*) Including flakes and broken grains of cereals with the exception of broken rice.

(**) Under reservation of proof of arrival at the factories of destination and of all guarantees required by the Customs Administration.

Translation.

DECREE MODIFYING THE CONSUMPTION OR EXCISE TAX ON RICE

We, Fouad I, King of Egypt,

Considering the Decree of the 14th Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 18, 1932) establishing a consumption or excise tax on rice;

Considering the Decree of the 19th Rabi Tani, 1351 (August 21, 1932) carrying provisions supplementary to the decree above cited;

On the recommendation of Our Minister of Finance and the confirmatory advice of Our Council of Ministers:

DECREE:

Art. 1 - The excise or consumption tax on polished rice, also if glazed, including broken rice, will be levied at the rate of one-half millieme the kilogram, in place of the tax provided for by the Decree of the 14th Rabi Awal, 1351 (July 18, 1932).

Art. 2 - Article 3 of the Decree of the 19th Rabi Tani, 1351 (August 21, 1932) is abrogated.

Art. 3 - The Minister of Finance may grant a drawback to rice exporters, the amount of which will be fixed by ministerial orders and deducted beforehand from the excise tax levied.

Art. 4 - Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will enter into force upon its publication in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL.

Done at Montazah Palace, the 14th Gamad Awal, 1351 (September 13, 1932).

FOUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers a.i.,

ABDEL FATTAH YEHIA

The Minister of Finance a.i.,

TEWFIK DOSS

File

Alexandria, Egypt,
September 16, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports of current Agricultural matters were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since September 1, 1932, on the following subjects:

(1) Growing Conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the month of August 1932.

(2) Egyptian Cotton Stocks for the year ending August 31, 1932.

(3) Recent Advances in Cotton Prices on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange.

(4) Exports of Egyptian Cotton for the year ending August 31, 1932.

(5) Restriction of Cotton Acreage.

(6) First Official Cotton Estimates.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Alexandria, Egypt,
September 10, 1952.

To the Officer Addressee:

[illegible]

submitted to the United States Legation [illegible]

since September 1, 1952, [illegible] following subjects:

(1) Growing Conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the month of August 1952;

(2) Egyptian Cotton stocks for the year ending August 31, 1952.

(3) Recent advances in Cotton prices on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange.

(4) Exports of Egyptian Cotton for the year ending August 31, 1952.

(5) Restriction of Cotton Acreage.

(6) First Official Cotton Ratin[illegible]

Yours truly,

[illegible]
Senior Marketing Specialist.
United States Agricultural Attaché.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Listed -

RESTRICTION OF COTTON ACREAGE

Prepared by P. A. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 15, 1932
Mailed: September 15, 1932.

It is rumoured that the question of removing the present restrictions on cotton is being studied by the Egyptian Government and that a decree to that effect will be issued following the official estimate announcement on October 3rd. The

File

Initial -

present decree, issued in early 1931, limited the acreage for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933. While such a law has always been opposed by the cotton merchants and exporters, it received a good deal of support from Agricultural leaders, and could well be said to represent the desires of the majority of the intelligent agriculturalists. The reason for this was a hope of cotton prices advancing.

With the recent advance in prices, many of the agricultural leaders of the country have apparently been won over by the argument of the exporters, and are strongly in favor of removing all restrictions at once. There is no doubt that if prices continue to advance or even remain at their present level, the Government will be unable to withstand the pressure for removal of the restrictions.

With the removal of the restrictions, it is possible (prices remaining as at present or better) that the acreage of the 1933 crop will be between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000 feddans and if yields are good the production may amount to as much as 8,000,000 kantars.

In addition to the stimulance given cotton growing by the recent advances in price, there is an added influence brought about by the low price of cereals. One of the chief objects for the restriction of acreage was the increasing of wheat production. This has been accomplished, and in fact overdone, and the

price of wheat has dropped far below the cost of production. Until at the present time growers realize that they are losing as much or more on wheat than on cotton. With the lifting of restrictions much of the present wheat area will be used for cotton.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Listed

FIRST OFFICIAL COTTON ESTIMATE.

Prepared by P. K. Morris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 15, 1932.
Mailed: September 15, 1932.

The first official production estimate of the present cotton crop will be issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture on October 3, 1932.

According to the methods of issuing reports of this kind, it will be released in both Alexandria and Cairo, Monday morning. The officials who make up the estimate begin

their work Sunday morning and complete it sometime in the afternoon. The chief of the Statistical Section of the Ministry of Agriculture takes a copy of the report to Alexandria, leaving Cairo on the night train and arriving early the next morning. The report is released on the floor of the cotton exchange at the opening of business on Monday.

It may be interesting to point out that in case information leaks out during the compiling of the report, it is of no value because the exchange is closed and by the time it opens on Monday morning the information is published. Anyone getting advanced information between the closing of the exchange on Saturday and the opening on Monday morning would be unable to make use of it.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Listed

EXPORT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR THE YEAR

ENDING AUGUST 31, 1932. (1)

Prepared by P. H. Norris

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 15, 1932.
Mailed: September 15, 1932.

The following is a report of the exports of Egyptian cotton (in kantars) for the cotton years ending August 31, 1932, and 1931 by varieties and countries.

COUNTRY	SAKELLARIDES		UPPER	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
England	137,906	105,883	189,611	172,036
U. S. A.	27,723	5,448	16,294	13,615
France	23,714	36,541	64,498	80,260
Germany	6,045	4,922	73,283	62,335
Italy	18,912	11,764	57,426	53,117
Japan	12,912	10,693	30,189	30,288
Switzerland	6,021	8,305	14,973	24,461
India	16,366	9,923	9,137	43,700
Others	29,027	34,571	106,337	163,994
Total	278,626	238,050	561,948	643,806

COUNTRY	PILLON		OTHERS	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
England	11,509	7,539	24,090	17,975
U. S. A.	3,069	1,330	575	940
France	1,554	1,177	6,646	4,398
Germany	15,762	12,522	5,797	5,607
Italy	748	567	3,802	2,463
Japan	3,647	1,130	9,826	7,372
Switzerland	1,671	1,704	8,164	9,439
India	6,934	9,851	16,590	17,083
Others	10,839	4,925	10,136	6,228
Total	55,753	40,745	85,626	71,505

The large increase of Sakel in the last year to United States and India is due to the consignmented Government Stocks to these countries. It is understood that these stocks are now in storage at Boston and Bombay.

(1) From the Trade Letters of Local Export Firms.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Listed

RECENT ADVANCES IN COTTON PRICES ON THE

ALEXANDRIA COTTON EXCHANGE.

Prepared by P. K. Morris

P K Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 9, 1932.
Mailed : September 10, 1932.

Since early in June, cotton prices on the Alexandria Exchange have experienced a sensational rise. At the close of business on June 3rd, Sakellarides (July) contracts were selling for $ 9.93, while June contracts for Uppers were $ 8.24. At the

close of business on September 2nd, (November current month) Sakellarides sold for $ 17.28 and (October current month) Uppers closed at $ 13.94. Attached is a table giving the weekly closing prices since June 3rd.

The rise since early in June has been the subject of editorial discussion in the local press for several weeks. It is interesting to note the various reasons assigned as being responsible for recent advances in prices. The English language papers, (strongly pro-British) have attempted to associate the results of the Lausanne and Ottawa conferences with the rise. While these conferences may have had a slight influence, it is the general opinion of the trade that the real factor responsible for the present prices is the American crop reports and the favorable statistical position of the Egyptian crop. There is also a good deal of bearish feeling at the present time. Many feel that the general cotton situation does not justify present prices and that they will drop soon.

The Ministry of Finance of the Egyptian Government recently announced that there was on hand at Alexandria on August 31st, approximately 1,327,000 kantars of Sakellarides cotton. Private estimates place the 1932-33 crop of Sakellarides at about 1,000,000 kantars, making a total of approximately 2,327,000 kantars of Sakellarides in sight. If the average exports, which for the past three years have been about 1,750,000 kantars, are maintained during the present season, the stock of Sakellarides

in Alexandria on August 31st, 1933, will be less than 600,000 kantars. This would be a very light carry-over.

The position of Uppers is also strong. With the present stocks and the estimated (private) production of about 2,500,000 kantars, the total Uppers crop in sight is approximately 4,116,000 kantars. The average export of Uppers during the past three years has been about 4,000,000 kantars per year. If this is maintained, the stocks at the close of the present season will be small.

All this has led to "bull enthusiasm" on the part of the grower and the local cotton merchants. Newspaper comments indicate that there is strong pressure being brought to bear upon the Government to remove all restrictions on cotton acreage and allow the grower to plant as much cotton as he can in 1933. The decree under which the acreage is restricted was a three-year law and has one more year to run.

From the reports of growers in the interior, it appears that they are very enthusiastic over present prices and will, if the restrictions are removed, plant a much larger acreage in 1933 than any time since 1929. If prices advance or continue near their present level, it is possible that Egypt will produce from 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 kantars in 1933.

WEEKLY CLOSING PRICES OF PAKHLAMIDIS AND UPPERS
ON THE ALEXANDRIA COTTON EXCHANGE (CURRENT MONTH)
FROM JUNE 3 to September 2. (1)

Week Ending		Pakhlamides		Uppers	
		Current Month	Price per Kantar	Current Month	Price per Kantar
June	3	July	9.93	June	8.24
June	10	July	10.02	June	8.25
June	17	July	11.06	June	9.04
June	24	July	11.53	August	9.36
July	1	July	11.86	August	9.67
July	8	July	12.97	August	10.27
July	15	July	12.73	August	9.96
July	22	July	13.17	August	10.18
July	29	November	13.73	August	13.55
August	5	November	13.68	August	10.65
August	12	November	15.04	August	12.10
August	19	November	15.25	August	12.58
August	26	November	16.84	October	13.65
September	2	November	17.28	October	13.94

(1) From Trade Letters of Local Cotton Firms.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Listed

EGYPTIAN COTTON STOCKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING.

AUGUST 31, 1932.

Prepared by P. K. Norris.

Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 6, 1932.
Mailed: September 8, 1932.

According to the Statement issued by the Ministry of Finance, the total Cotton Stocks in Alexandria, Egypt, at the close of the season (August 31) was 3,263,103.44 kantars divided as follows:

	Kantars Net
Sakellaridis	1,327,184.58
Ashmouni	1,410,052.50
Zagora	206,504.25
Pilion	116,378.83
Maarad	91,900.90
Mahda	44,261.14
Foundi	15,296.82
Guiza No. 3	6,894.85
Guiza No. 7	33,777.77
Casuli and Maite	2,091.70
Sakha No. 4	2,311.30
Other Varieties	4,704.59
Sakina	14,856.06
Sparto and Afrita	7,678.15
Total	3,283,103.44

Of this 1,692,286.58 kantars were stocks owned by the Government. This leaves a total of 1,590,816.86 kantars of free stocks. The Government holdings are listed as follows:

	Kantars Net
Sakellaridis	754,978.44
Ashmouni and Zagora	904,421.28
Pilion	26,510.71
Maarad	1,892.99
Mahda	2,839.21
Guiza No. 3	1,303.54
Foundi	32.95
Casuli	140.09
Other Varieties	152.37
Total	1,692,286.58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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GROWING CONDITION OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1932. (*)

Prepared by F. K. Norris

F. K. Norris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: September 1, 1932.
Mailed: September 1, 1932.

As a whole the month of August has been favorable to the cotton crop. With the exception of a few small areas in Middle Egypt, where the lifting of the water involves a good deal of labor, the crop suffered but little during the high temperatures of the first two weeks. This area is con-

(*) Based on the private reports of Cotton Merchants, Government reports and personal observations.

fined to the Fayoum, Assiut and Minia Provinces. The chief factor in the Delta has been the high temperatures during the day followed by cool humid night. On the average the crop appears to have recovered from the setback received early in the spring.

Water is reported adequate. With the Nile at flood level, all danger of water shortage has passed.

The cotton-worm is reported in all sections of the country, but the damage is slight. Pink boll worms damage is reported below normal. The infestation which can only be estimated, is reported between five and ten per cent in the Delta and as low as two per cent in Upper Egypt. (Personal views are that it is as high as 20 per cent for the country as a whole.)

Picking is general in Upper Egypt and a few bales of Uppers have arrived in Alexandria. The quality is reported to be very good. Picking will be general in a short time in the early fields of the Delta.

A general optimistic feeling regarding the rise in cotton prices is common. Sakellarides and Uppers have advanced about 150 and 125 points the last week. Farm and Inland buyers are talking "More Cotton Next Year".

File

Alexandria, Egypt,
September 1, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current Agricultural matters under the following subjects were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since August 15, 1932:

(1) Exports of Raw Cotton from the Sudan.

(2) Cotton Growing Conditions in the Sudan.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

[illegible]
September 1, 1952.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current Agricultural matters under the following subjects were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since August 15, 1952:

(1) Exports of Raw Cotton from the Sudan.

(2) Cotton Growing Conditions in the Sudan.

Very truly,

[illegible]
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

EXPORT TAX ON EGYPTIAN COTTON EXTENDED.

Prepared by P. K. Morris

P. K. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Cairo, Egypt.

Prepared: August 29, 1932.
Mailed: August 29, 1932.

The King signed on Saturday, August 27, a decree extending the collection of an export tax of P.T. 10 per kantar on cotton for one year. The Egyptian Government has collected a cotton export tax since 1920. From April 18, 1920, to September 2, 1922, the tax was equal to P.T. 35 per kantar. On September 2, 1922, reduced to P.T. 25 per kantar. No further charges were made until September 17, 1926, when it was again reduced to P.T. 20 per kantar. Last September, it was again reduced to P.T. 10 per kantar. The 1931 decree was for one year. The decree signed Saturday, extended the September 1931 decree for one year.

The question of the export tax has been a hard one for the Government. On the one hand they are faced with a loss of revenue if they abolish it, while on the other hand many growers and exporters claim that the price is reduced by the tax. The reduction from P.T. 20 to P.T. 10 last September was an attempt of the Government to keep a part of its revenue and at the same time aid the price of cotton. In the absence of a detailed study, it appears that the tax of P.T. 10 has very little influence on the price the grower receives for his cotton. In view of the short revenue it is unlikely that this tax will be removed especially if present prices advance.

TRANSLATION.

Journal Officiel, No. 78, August 27, 1932

(Special Number).

DECREE PROVIDING FOR THE MAINTENANCE AT P.T. 10 OF THE FIXED

TAX TO BE LEVIED ON COTTON PRODUCED IN EGYPT

We, Fouad I, King of Egypt,

Considering the Decree of April 18, 1920, establishing a fixed tax of P.T. 38 per kantar on all class of cotton produced in Egypt;

Considering the Decree of September 2, 1922, providing for the reduction of the tax in question to P.T.25 and exempting Scarto;

Considering the Decree of September 17, 1926, providing for the reduction of the said tax to P.T. 20;

Considering the Decree of September 6, 1931, providing for the reduction of the said tax to P.T. 10 on the cotton harvest of the agricultural year 1931;

On the recommendation of Our Minister of Finance and the confirmatory advice of Our Council of Ministers;

DECREES:

ART. 1 - The provisions of the Decree of September 6, 1931, will be applicable, for a new year ending September 7, 1933, to the cotton harvest of the agricultural year 1932.

ART. 2.- Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will enter into force upon its publication in the "Journal officiel".

Done at the Palace of Mountazah, 20th Rabi Tani, 1351 (August 27, 1932)

By the King: FOUAD

The President of the Council of Ministers a.i. The Minister of Finance a.i.

Abdel Fattah Yehia Tewfik Doss

File

GROWING CONDITIONS

OF THE

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

for the Month of

JULY 1932.

(Based on Private Reports Received from Cotton Merchants and Personal Observations.)

P. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

August 1, 1932.

The weather which means in Egypt the temperature varied in the different sections of the country, but on the whole was favorable. The backward condition as reported early in the season has to a degree been overcome and the crop appears now to be near normal, however, some districts of the Delta report the crop 10 to 15 days late.

Fruiting is reported to be backward in the Fayoum and Lower Egypt. While this is not a satisfactory condition, it is felt that the crop will with favorable August weather overcome this condition.

The backwardness of the crop is said to be due in addition to the early cold weather to the lack of fertilizer. Egyptian growers have reduced the amount of fertilizers used this year.

The leaf worm is reported in several sections but the damage to-date is slight. Wilt is appearing in the Sakellaridis areas of the Lower Delta, but like the insect damage is of little importance.

The supply of summer water is a very important factor in the growth of the crop. In the past it has been a common thing to experience a shortage during July and August but this year it appears that the supply will be ample. The discharge at Assuan has been normal and at the same time the level of the Reservoir has rosen more than a metre and a

half during the month. Under such conditions it appears that the water will be ample to meet the heavy demands of the crop during August.

NDERSON, CLAYTON & Co
SUCCESSORS TO
THE COTTON EXPORT CO. OF EGYPT
(ex E. MALLISON & Co)
ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT)

ESTIMATED ACREAGE AUGUST 1, 1932.

	Aug 1, 1932	Aug 1, 1931
Sakel	369,294	478,579
Ash/Zagora	506,973	758,643
Maarad	69,590	110,958
Pilion	39,137	157,477
Guizeh VII	35,086	34,710
Nahda	29,323	53,252
Sakha IV	17,955	3,959
Fouadi	16,820	39,610
Guizeh III	6,569	37,510
Casulli	1,591	6,060
Others	1,363	2,180
Total	1,093,701	1,682,938

File

GOVERNMENT ACREAGE ESTIMATE

BY

VARIETIES

OF THE

1932 - 33

CROP

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

August 1, 1932.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture released this morning an estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Acreage by varieties. (See reports "First Official Acreage Estimate of 1931-32 Cotton Crop of Egypt" July 15 and "Detailed Estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Crop of Egypt" July 22.) The report is as follows:

Variety	Feddans 1932-33	Feddans 1931-32
Sakellaridis	369,294	478,579
Ashmouni & Zagora	508,973	754,843
Maarad	69,590	110,958
Pilion	39,137	157,477
Giza "7"	35,086	34,710
Mahda	29,323	53,252
Sakha	17,955	3,959
Fouadi	16,820	39,610
Giza "3"	6,569	37,510
Gasulli	1,591	6,060
Other Varieties	1,363	2,180
Total	1,093,701	1,682,938

The total crop is being estimated by private Companies at 4,559,700 kantars. This is based on a five year average feddan yield of Sakellaridis, Upper and other varieties and the reported acreage of 1,093,701 feddans.

Alexandria, Egypt,

August 1, 1932.

File

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current Agricultural matters were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since July 16, 1932, on the following subjects:

(1) Changes in recent fixed duties on wheat and flour by the Egyptian Government.

(2) Detailed Estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Crop of Egypt.

(3) Increase of Customs Duty on Foreign Rice by the Egyptian Government.

(4) Removal of Summer water Restrictions by the Egyptian Government.

(5) Final Report of the Sudan Cotton Crop 1931-32.

The following reports are in preparation:

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

REMOVAL OF SUMMER WATER RESTRICTIONS

BY THE

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

T. K. Morris.

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt.

July 22, 1952.

The Ministry of Public Works has removed the restrictions on the watering of "Charaki" (fallow) land, of both Middle and Lower Egypt. This means that the Summer water supply appears to be adequate. It will be recalled that at this time last year Egypt was faced with a Summer water shortage. The flow of the Nile is reported above normal.

DETAILED ESTIMATE

OF THE

1932-33 COTTON CROP

OF

EGYPT.

P. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

July 22, 1932.

On July 15 the Egyptian Government released its first acreage estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Crop. This report (see report on First Official Acreage Estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Crop of Egypt dated July 15, 1932) showed a reduction from 1,682,938 feddans (1 feddan = 1.038 acres) in 1931-32 to 1,093,701 feddans this season, or about 35 per cent reduction for the entire country. To-day (July 22) the Government issued a detailed report of its July 15 estimate giving the estimated acreage in each of the 14 provinces. This with the comparative 1931-32 figures are as follows:

Province	1932/33 Feddans	1931/32 Feddans	Decrease %
Behera	165,235	234,576	33.7
Gharbieh	286,236	418,369	31.9
Dakahlieh	141,736	210,835	32.7
Sharqieh	117,596	180,859	35.1
Menufieh	49,202	89,661	45.1
Qalubieh	32,340	54,422	42.5
Lower Egypt	792,345	1,188,241	33.5
Giza	19,932	34,759	42.7
Beni Suef	46,766	74,799	37.5
Fayoum	68,804	92,748	25.8
Minia	83,640	143,190	41.6
Middle Egypt	219,142	345,496	36.6
Assiut	62,033	108,510	42.8
Girga	17,907	28,621	37.4
Qena	1,873	6,394	70.7
Assouan	481	1,376	65.0
Upper Egypt	82,294	144,901	43.2
Total	1,093,701	1,682,938	35.0

The reduction of the present crop is reported to be due to the action of the Government in restricting the acreage, the low price of cotton and the general Government policy of encouraging wheat by an increased tariff. Early in the season

it was found that the summer flow of the Nile would be above normal and the restriction on rice growing in the lower delta was removed. This led to a large rice acreage. In many places of the rice belt cotton fields were plowed up and planted to rice. However, this was not general over the entire country.

The estimate is considered by the trade to be high. It appears to be the policy of a large part of the local cotton trade to discredit the Government reports and estimates upon every occasion. No Government report has a very high standing with the trade here.

File

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTY

ON

FOREIGN RICE

BY THE

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

P. K. Norris.

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt.

July 22, 1952.

A Royal Decree was issued July 18, increasing the duty on rice imported into Egypt. This is in keeping with the general policy of the Government to encourage the growing of food crops on land heretofore used for cotton. The present crop is estimated at 576,000 tons which is ample for all local needs. In view of this it is considered that local growers should have 100 per cent protection from foreign competition.

The new duty will be as follows:

Unpolished Rice - 300 milliemes per 100 kilograms.
(At the old rate of exchange this is equal to $1.50 per 220 lbs.)

Polished Rice - 600 milliemes per 100 kilograms.
(Old rate equal to $ 3.00 per 220 lbs.)

It is felt that this rate will give the local grown rice the desired protection by keeping out a large part of the foreign rice now entering the country. In order to make up for the loss of revenue now collected on this foreign rice an excise duty or tax of one milliems per kilogramme has been levied on all local rice consumed in the country. All local grown rice exported will, however, be exempted from this excise tax.

CHANGES IN RECENT FIXT DUTIES

ON

WHEAT AND FLOUR

BY THE

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

July 22, 1952.

The import duty on flour has again been changed by a Royal Decree. The present modification decreases the duty as fixed in the decree of July 7, 1932. (See report on Wheat Flour dated July 8.) The present rate is a flat increase of P.T. 80 per ton on the old rate. The gluten stipulation has been removed and all grades of flour will pay the same rate. The rate on wheat is increased P.T. 60 per ton.

It will be recalled that the rate is fixed on a sliding scale based on the price of flour in London.

File

Alexandria, Egypt,

July 16, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since June 30, 1932, on the following subjects:

(1) Growing conditions of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the month of June 1932.

(2) Summary of Private Estimates of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for 1932-33.

(3) Sale of Egyptian Government Cotton Stocks.

(4) The final Ginning report for the Cotton year 1931-32.

(5) Increased Import duty on Wheat Flour by the Egyptian Government.

(6) First Official Acreage Estimate of the 1932-33 Cotton Crop of Egypt.

The following reports are in preparation.

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

FIRST OFFICIAL ACREAGE ESTIMATE of the 1932-933 COTTON CROP of EGYPT.

P. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
Cairo, Egypt.

July 15, 1932.

The first official Estimate of the 1932-33 cotton acreage was released to-day and gives the area as 1,093,701 feddans. This is about as expected or perhaps a little below. The acreage last year was 1,682,930 feddans.

The chief reduction is in the lower delta where Sakel has been reduced by decree and in Upper Egypt where wheat has in some sections almost entirely replaced cotton. In the lower delta where the Government has allowed rice planting a good deal of the late crop was plowed up and planted to rice. This was still being followed as late as the middle of June. In view of this shift to rice it would appear that the final acreage of the year might be below the estimate today.

The acreage figures for the past ten years are as follows:

Season	Acreage (feddans)
1922-23	1,797,343
1923-24	1,588,100
1924-25	1,787,843
1925-26	1,924,382
1926-27	1,785,702
1927-28	1,516,199
1928-29	1,738,472
1929-30	1,841,478
1930-31	2,082,420
1931-32	1,682,936

American Legation,
Laurens, Ramleh.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 12, 1932.

Mr. L. A. Wheeler, Acting in Charge,
Foreign Agricultural Service Division,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Inclosed a copy of Decree increasing the tariff duty on flour containing less than 12% gluten (starch).

This decree became effective July 7, 1932.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist.

Decree modifying customs duties on certain articles

We, FOUAD I, King of Egypt,

Considering the Decree of the 15th Ramadan 1348 (February 14, 1930) fixing a new tariff of customs duties;

Considering the Decrees of the 28th Safar 1349 (July 24, 1930) and of the 24th Zilkadeh, 1350 (March 31, 1932) modifying the customs duties on certain articles;

On the recommendation of Our Minister of Finance and upon the favorable opinion of Our Council of Ministers;

D E C R E E :

Art. 1.- Customs duties will be levied on the articles listed in the annexed table in conformity with the charges therein provided for, in place of those provided for the same articles in the tables annexed to the Decrees of the 28th Safar, 1349 (July 24, 1930) and of the 24th Zilkadeh, 1350 (March 31, 1932).

All merchandise which has not paid customs duties before the date of the entrance into force of the present decree will be taxed according to the duties provided for by this decree.

Art. 2.- Our Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will enter into force from its publication in the "Journal Officiel".

Done at the Koubbeh Palace the 1st Rabi Awwal, 1351 (July 5, 1932)

FOUAD

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers

ISMAIL SIDKY

The Minister of Finance,

ISMAIL SIDKY

(The date of the Journal Officiel is July 7, 1932)

Nature of Goods	Per unit of	Duty L.E.	Duty m/ms.
Barley and Winter-barley	100 Gross Kgs.	L.E.	240
Oats.....	"	-	240
Maize	"	-	240
Buckwheat, millet and other cereals.....	"	-	240
Wheat flour, German wheat flour, Wheat and rye flour, containing 12 % or more of starch. When the ton of Australian flour will be quoted on the London Exchange at the following prices c.i.f. Egyptian port:-			
£ 10 and over	100 Gross Kgs.	-	550
£.s. £. s.			
from 9.15 to 10.- exclusive	"	-	570
" 9.10 " 9.15 "	"	-	600
" 9. 5 " 9.10 "	"	-	620
" 9.- " 9. 5 "	"	-	640
" 8.15 " 9.- "	"	-	660
" 8.10 " 8.15 "	"	-	680
" 8.5 " 8.10 "	"	-	700
" 8.- " 8. 5 "	"	-	730
" 7.15 " 8.- "	"	"	750
" 7.10 " 7.15 "	"	-	770
" 7. 5 " 7.10 "	"	-	790
" 7.- " 7. 5 "	"	-	810
" 6.15 " 7.- "	"	-	840
" 6.10 " 6.15 "	"	-	860
" 6. 5 " 6.10 "	"	-	880
" 6.- " 6. 5 "	"	-	900
" 5.15 " 6.- "	"	-	920
" 5.10 " 5.15 "	"	-	940
" 5. 5 " 5.10 "	"	-	970
" 5.- " 5. 5 "	"	-	990
Less than £ 5	"	1	010
Flour containing less than 12% starch		Double the amount of duty provided for in the above list.	
Maize flour.....	100 Gross Kgs.	-	480
Rye flour	"	same as for wheat flour.	
Other flours	"	-	560.

- . -

File

INCREASED IMPORT DUTY

ON

WHEAT FLOUR

by the

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

July 8, 1932.

Responding to the demands for protection of local grain producers the Government by a Royal Decree issued July 7, increased the import duty on certain foreign flour one hundred per cent. Under the decree foreign flour is divided into two classes. (1) Flour containing 12 per cent or more of gluten (understood to mean dry gluten) and (2) Flour containing less than 12 per cent gluten. The increased duty applies only to the second class, the first remains at the old rate. It is estimated that all flour except the very highest grades of American and Canadian flour falls in the second class and will therefore be subject to the increased duty. Australian flour is particularly hard hit as it is low in gluten. The estimated duty under the new rate will be equal to about 220 per cent ad valorem.

The new rate applies to all stocks now in bond and on the seas.

The present Government action is the outgrowth of the fall in the price of local wheat. Just before the new crop was harvested wheat was selling at P.T. 130 per ardeb (1 Ardeb equal 5.444391 bushels) on the local market. At harvest time and for several weeks after wheat was as low as P.T. 95.- The Government felt this was the result of an agreement between local grain buyers and millers. Therefore, in order to bolster up prices the Government entered the market as a buyer, and purchased a large amount. As a result of this the present price is between P.T.103 and P.T. 105 per ardeb. These purchases are being held inland and

Protein

It may be expected that the Government will with the aid of the new duty start selling at once.

The present price of Australian flour is reported at £ 6/15/0d. per ton to which the old duty of £ 8/10/0d. must be added. This makes a local price of £ 15/5/0d. per ton. With the new duty of £ 17/.- the local price may be expected to advance to about £ 23/10/0d. per ton. This will in turn, increase the price of flour made from local wheat and the Government along with the few local growers who still hold their crop will be able to sell at the increased price. In comparison with the loses as a result of the cotton market interference by the previous or opposition Government the present Administration is anxious to show results by an advance in the price of wheat and at the same time sell its purchases at that advanced price. This present increase in duty is one way of doing it.

The present duty will prohibit most of the present imports.

THE FINAL
GINNING REPORT
for the
COTTON YEAR
1931 - 32.

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P. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
Cairo, Egypt.

July 5, 1932.

On July 5, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the final ginning report for the 1931-32 cotton year. This report places the total ginnings of the year at 6,215,755 kantars divided as follows:

Variety	Total (Kantars)	Up to Fair (Kantars)	Above Fair up to G.F. (Kantars)	Above G.F. up to Good (Kantars)	Above Good (Kantars)
Sakel	1,317,101	44,143	240,693	752,524	279,741
Maarad	343,631	14,258	49,497	203,493	76,383
Sakha 4	12,889	813	980	3,973	7,123
Giza 7	125,082	5,144	15,955	64,404	39,579
Casulli	23,943	478	4,458	17,197	1,810
Fouadi	98,202	4,706	13,592	50,333	29,571
Nahda	153,854	5,864	16,984	92,050	38,956
Pillion	457,784	16,380	71,629	284,888	84,887
Ashmouni, Sagora and Giza 3	3,672,255	114,853	481,247	2,528,269	547,886
Other Varieties	11,014	2,241	1,433	4,656	2,684
T o t a l	6,215,755	208,880	896,468	4,001,787	1,108,620

It will be noted that the total reported ginned is 3,354 kantars above the final estimate made June 6, 1932. (See report on Final Cotton Crop Estimate of the Egyptian Government for the Season of 1932 dated June 6, 1932.) The present report unlike the final estimate gives the amount of each quality for each of the leading varieties.

The first class "up to Fair" includes Fair and all cotton below this grade. "Above Fair and up to Good Fair" includes the full grade of Fully Fair and Good Fair. The third class includes two grades. Fully Good Fair and Good, while the fourth class includes the two highest grades of Fully Good and Extra.

The full grades of Egyptian Cotton used in the Alexandria Spot Market are as follows:

1.- Extra

2.- Fully Good

3.- Good

4.- Fully Good Fair

5.- Good Fair

6.- Fully Fair

7.- Fair.

In addition to the seven full grades it will be recalled there are 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 grades for each of the above in common use.

S A L E S

o f

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

COTTON STOCKS

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

July 2, 1932.

It is reported in the local press that the Egyptian Government has just closed negotiations with German fertilizer companies for the exchange of cotton and commercial fertilizer. It appears that the present deal includes from 15,000 to 20,000 bales (700 lbs.) of the Government stocks and about 50,000 tons of fertilizer. The price of the fertilizer is understood to be fixed at $ 25.00 per ton while the price of the cotton depends upon the market on the date of delivery. This is one of the largest sales made from the Government stocks in several weeks.

A deal with the Hungarian Spinners is now pending. It is understood that the spinners want about 10,000 bales and that the Hungarian Government will pay for this lot with Hungarian Treasury Notes. This sale may be closed at an early date.

It appears to be the policy of the Egyptian Government to sell just as much and as fast as they can. Abdel Wahab Pasha, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, who is in charge of the sales of the Government stocks is in Europe or will sail in a few days. It is reported that he will discuss sales with Swedish and Czechoslovakian spinners and will also visit Canada and the United States before returning to Egypt in the fall.

GROWING CONDITIONS

of the

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

FOR THE MONTH OF

JUNE 1932.

(Based on Private Reports received from Cotton Merchants and from Personal Observations).

F. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt.

July 1, 1932.

Weather and water, the two most important factors from the standpoint of the growing crop have been favorable as a whole during June. A cool damp May and April checked the growth of the plant somewhat but during June sunshine and higher temperature have been favorable and the crop appears to have recovered to a marked degree.

In the early planted areas the stand is reported at normal but in late planted areas poor stands are common. This is true in the Lower Delta. Blooming is common over all of Upper Egypt and in the Upper Delta Bolls appear in many fields.

Very little insect damage is reported, however, the Cotton-Worm is present in the Lower Delta Area and in the provinces of Gizeh and Fayoum (Middle Egypt). The total area infected is said to be less than 4,000 feddans. In the Bakel area wilt has made its appearance but the damage is slight.

The Nile is reported at above normal for this season of the year which means that the outlook for an adequate summer water supply is good. As a result of this the Government has permitted the planting of about 207,600 feddans of land in the Lower Delta to rice. In fact, the Nile improved so fast this season that the Government was unable to forecast it in time to encourage wider planting of rice. The normal

irrigation rotation of six days of water and 12 dry days is being followed. Rice is receiving four days water and four days dry.

S U M M A R Y

o f

PRIVATE ESTIMATES

of the

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

for

1 9 3 2 - 3 3 .

P. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt.

July 1, 1932.

As the date for the Government report on the 1932-33 Cotton Acreage draws near the trade is flooded with private reports. Many of the leading cotton export firms who have agents in all ports of the country publish an estimate of the acreage as early as July 1.

These reports range around 1,250,000 feddans for the whole country. All are below the last year acreage. After a study of several, I have selected the following as an example of the private estimates:

	1932-33	1931-32 Official
Lower Egypt	900,000 feddans	1,192,541 feddans
Upper Egypt	380,000 "	490,397 "
Total	1,280,000 "	1,682,938 "

If the above estimate should be about correct, a decrease of 24 % over last year may be expected. When Lower Egypt is considered it is found that the acreage reduction amounts to about 24.5 per cent, while that of Upper Egypt amounts to 22.5 per cent.

In the lower area of the delta where Sakel is the leading variety, it is reported that large areas of cotton were plowed up and planted to rice after the Government removed the restriction on rice growing. The action of the Government was due to the improved water supply of the Nile.

The Government statement of acreage will be released

the first Monday of August.

The Government Acreage reports for the last four years are as follows:

Year	Area (Feddans)	Crop (Kantars)
1931-32	1,682,938	6,212,401
1930-31	2,082,420	8,015,400
1929-30	1,841,478	8,329,454
1928-29	1,738,472	7,847,152

Alexandria, Egypt

July 1, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

Reports on current agricultural matters were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture since June 16, 1932, on the following subjects:

(1) Exports of Raw Cotton from Port-Sudan for the first four months of 1931 and 1932.

(2) Sudan Cotton Progress Report for May 1932.

The following reports are in preparation:

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

THE
Prospective Summer Water Supply
of
Egypt

P. E. Morris
Senior Marketing Specialist
Cairo, Egypt

June 14, 1932

At this season of the year, the question of sufficient summer water is an important item in estimating the final yields of various Egyptian crops. For years a summer shortage has been common. In past years the Government has taken action to conserve the prospective supply by limiting the growing of rice. Last year the cotton crop in the lower delta suffered from a summer shortage.

The outlook for water this year is reported much brighter than a year ago. As a result of this, the discharge from the dam at Assuan has been increased to 1059 cubic metres per second. At this time last year, the Government held the discharge to 717 cubic metres per second. The present rate of discharge is said to be the result of the condition of the Nile above Khartoum. The readings of the gauges on both the White and Blue Niles are above last years readings at this time. Not only are they above last year, but are showing an improvement where as last year they were dropping at this time.

As a result of this improved condition in the river, the Government has given permission to sow rice and the area is expected to reach about 500,000 feddans in the rice district of the lower delta. This is almost a maximum acreage if it is all harvested.

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File

THE FINAL COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

of the

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

for the

SEASON OF

1931-32

F. K. Harris

Senior Marketing Specialist

Cairo, Egypt

June 6, 1932

The Egyptian Government released its third, and final, statement or estimate of the 1931-32 cotton crop, today. This report places the crop at 6,312,401 kantars, and is reported under four heads or divisions as follows:

(1)	Sakellarides	1,215,919 kantars
(2)	Other long staple varieties	481,880 "
(3)	Medium Staple varieties	575,710 "
(4)	Short Staple varieties	4,038,892 "
	Total	6,312,401 "

The first class only includes the one variety known as Sakellarides. The second division includes such varieties as Maarad, Sakha 4 and Giza 7, while the third division includes the medium staple length varieties of Casulli, Sakha and Fondi. The fourth or last division referred to as Short Staple varieties, includes the varieties here-to-fore known as Uppers. The leading ones are Ashmouni and Zagora, Filion and Giza 3. No statement as to the amount of each of the varieties named under the various divisions is made at this time.

In addition to the Government estimate, the Alexandria General Produce Association publishes an estimate of the crop. The final estimate of this Association was 6,350,000 kantars or 137,[illegible] kantars above the Government. A comparison of the two reports is given as follows:

	Egyptian Government	Alexandria General Produce Association
1st Report	6,412,732 kantars	6,300,000 kantars
2nd Report	6,304,922 "	——
Final Report	6,312,401 "	6,350,000 "

A review of the reports of the Government and the Association for the last four years is given below:

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTS
(in kantars)

Year	First	Second	Final
1931-32	6,415,798	6,304,822	6,311,401
1930-31	8,480,455	8,190,[illegible]	8,010,400
1929-30	7,844,889	7,915,000	8,[illegible],454
1928-29	6,685,141	7,196,945	7,[illegible],150

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL COTTON AGENCY ASSOCIATION (1)

Year	Preliminary	Final
1931-32	6,800,000 kantars	6,[illegible] kantars
1930-31	8,[illegible],000 "	8,185,000 "
1929-30	8,000,000 "	8,[illegible] "
1928-29	7,000,000 "	7,800,000 "

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(1) The Association only makes two reports; a preliminary and a final, while the Government makes three reports.

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The acreage of the 1931-32 crop was reported by the Government on the first Monday of August 1931 to be 1,[illegible] feddans divided as follows:

Sakellarides	478,879 feddans
Uppers (Abbassi & Sakara)	781,843 "
All others	[illegible] "
Total	1,6[illegible],9[illegible] "

The acreage for the three years prior to last year is as follows:

Year	Sakellarides	Uprers	All others	Total
1930-31	827,341	926,134	302,942	2,057,430
1929-30	847,950	904,069	129,459	4,841,478
1928-29	799,523	768,411	170,538	1,738,472

The yield per feddan of the 1931-32 crop is given in todays report as follows:

(1)	Sakellarides	2.76 kantars per feddan
(2)	Other long staples	3.23 " " "
(3)	Medium staples	2.79 " " "
(4)	Short staples	4.33 " " "
	Average	3.69 " " "

It will be noted that the average yield per feddan for all of Egypt is below that of the Gezira in the Sudan which is estimated at almost 4 kantars per feddan this year.

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File

RECENT MOVEMENTS

of the

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROPS

and

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

P. K. Harris

Senior Marketing Specialist

Cairo, Egypt

June 6, 1932

The movements of the Egyptian Cotton Crop for the first nine months of the present season as compiled by the Egyptian Gazette shows that at the end of May there had been received in Alexandria 6,461,003 kantars of cotton. This is more than the total of the 1931-32 crop. A study of the 1930-31 crop shows, however, that on May 31, 1931 only 6,690,565 kantars of an estimated crop of 8,015,000 kantars had arrived. It is safe to assume that a large part of the 1930-31 crop is included in the 6,461,003 kantars arriving between Sept. 1, 1931 and May 31, 1932. (first nine months of 1931-32 season.)

The movements for the first nine months of the past three seasons with the export total, is as follows:

Receipts to end of May	Season 1931-32 (kantars)	Season 1930-31 (kantars)	Season 1929-30 (kantars)
Sakellarides	1,333,141	1,662,128	2,691,331
Ashmouni & Zagora	3,811,814	4,084,305	4,679,327
Other Varieties	1,314,048	934,125	948,060
Total	6,461,003	6,690,565	8,318,718
Exports to end of May			
Sakellarides	1,655,255	1,347,409	1,599,635
Ashmouni & Zagora	3,555,774	2,408,798	3,129,949
Other Varieties	897,974	689,234	819,594
Total	6,108,613	5,345,441	5,529,178

Stocks at Alexandria end of May	Season 1931-32 (kantars)	Season 1930-31 (kantars)	Season 1929-30 (kantars)
Sakellarides	1,595,895	1,391,001	1,824,122
Ashmouni & Zagora	2,123,707	2,393,597	1,832,801
Other Varieties	701,396	507,487	563,760
Total	4,420,998	4,792,085	3,920,383

Of the stocks at Alexandria at the end of May, the Egyptian Government holdings were as follows:

	Season 1931-32 (kantars)	Season 1930-31 (kantars)	Season 1929-30 (kantars)
Sakellarides	896,506	1,364,949	1,[illegible],500
Ashmouni & Zagora	857,762	1,509,314	1,[illegible],000
Other Varieties	33,[illegible]	87,729	40,000
Total	1,787,960	2,961,992	2,[illegible],500

File

GROWING CONDITIONS

of the

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

FOR THE MONTH OF

MAY

1932.

(Based on private reports received from cotton

brokers and personal observations).

P. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

June 1, 1932.

The first three weeks of May were abnormally cold in all parts of Egypt but weather conditions improved during the last of the month. Low temperature accompanied by high humidity and fog were common to most of the country during the first half of the month. This condition was responsible for more than the usual amount of replanting, particularly was this true in the lower delta where cold, damp nights and high winds added to the unfavorable growing conditions. The entire crop of Egypt is from ten to fifteen days late according to the section of the country.

Early planting is reported as doing well, but late and replanted fields are still in poor condition. The crop of Upper Egypt is expected to start blooming in a few days and become general by the middle of June. In lower Egypt blooms are not likely to be seen before July 1. No insect damage is reported.

Fields do not look as clean as a year ago. This is said to be due to the present condition of the farmer who is trying to cut production expenses to

a minimum. Very little help is being employed and wages are very low. Private reports state the amount of commercial fertilizer used this season has fallen off from 40 to 50 per cent over previous years.

The Nile is reported at normal flow and the canals were all filled during May. Watering so far is on the basis of six days water and twelve days dry for cotton. The heavy water requirements, however, will come from the latter part of June until the flood season in September.

Egypt is always more or less subject to a water shortage during this summer period.

Cairo, Egypt,
May 31, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:

The following reports were sent to the United States Department of Agriculture between May 16, and May 31, 1932:-

(1) Sudan Cotton Progress Report for April, 1932.

(2) Sale of Egyptian Government Cotton Stocks.

The following reports are in preparation:-

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

To the Officer Addressed:

The following reports were sent [illegible]
Department of Agriculture between May 16, and May 31, 1933:-

(1) Cuban Cotton Progress Report for April, 1933.
(2) Sale of Egyptian Government Cotton Stocks.

The following reports are in preparation:-

(1) [illegible]

[illegible]

F. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

T A B L E

of

[illegible]

F. K. Harris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

May 27, 1954.

From time to time I have reported sales of Egyptian Government cotton. The number of sales, the exact amount of cotton sold, and the names of the purchasers are very hard to obtain. Rumors of sales and trade talk even after a statement of the Government to the effect that no sales were made or are to be made make it extremely difficult to obtain authentic information.

The first official statement regarding the Government stocks was made as a result of a meeting of the Egyptian Committee of the International Federation of master Cotton spinners and manufacturers association held in Cairo in January, 1931. In this statement the Government agreed that it would not sell more than 500,000 cantars in any one year and then only in small lots of a few thousand bales. No sales were to be made prior to September 1, 1931. A short time after the Government made sales but agreed to replace all cotton sold with cotton upon which the Government had advanced money and were now foreclosing.

Sales of all kinds have been made in the last twelve months. Statements of no more sales have followed until it appears that the Government cares little or nothing for its statement. It appears that the Government regardless of its statements and official communique has no sale policy. It has been explained that the Government regards sales to countries that have not heretofore used Egyptian cotton as outside its 500,000 cantars per year agreement with

the rumours. It also appears that the exchange of goods for cotton which such countries as Sweden, Bulgaria, Germany, and Czechoslovakia is not regarded as sales in the meaning of the statement. At the present rumors of such exchanges are current.

The present stocks amount to about 1,368,[illegible] cantars divided as follows:

Sakel	757,342
Ashmouni and Zagora	577,[illegible]19
Pilion	24,468
Other	2,[illegible]
Total	1,368,[illegible]

It is my personal opinion that the Government is anxious to sell or exchange its cotton for goods just as fast as possible and that this policy is prompted by political motives. The present Government was not responsible for the purchase of this cotton and if it is sold at a loss the loss can be charged to the mistakes of the opposition. If on the other hand the sales of the stocks help to "clear the air" and prices improve the present Government will claim the credit. A third factor is the rapid deterioration of the cotton now in storage. Water is added at the time the cotton is pressed and this often amounts to as much as 10 per cent of the total weight. After being in storage for several months, as most of this cotton has been, the staple becomes damaged. It is reported that some European spinners have requested Alexandria shippers not to fill their orders

from Government stocks for this reason.

I believe that the Government will in spite of my statement it may make sell cotton somewhere a buyer can be found. I am also of the opinion that the Egyptian Government will sell its cotton stocks and be out of the cotton business in less than twelve months.

.....

Cairo, Egypt, May 16, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed:-

The following reports were sent to the United States Department of Agriculture between May 1, and 15, 1932. (Copy on file at the Legation):-

(1) Crop Condition and Statistical Position of Egyptian Cotton for April, 1932 from Trade Reports.

(2) Government Crop Report for April, 1932.

(3) Growing Condition of the Sudan Cotton Crop for March, 1932.

(4) Exports of Raw Cotton from Port Sudan for the First Three Months of 1932.

(5) The Method of Making and Releasing Reports on the Cotton Crop of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The following reports are in process of preparation:-

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Cairo, Egypt, May 20, 1922.

To the Officer Addressed:-

The following reports were sent to the United States Department of Agriculture between May 1, and 15, 1922. (Copy on file at the Legation):-

(1) Crop Condition and Statistical Position of Egyptian Cotton for April, 1922 from Trade Reports.

(2) Government Crop Report for April, 1922.

(3) Growing Condition of the Sudan Cotton Crop for March, 1922.

(4) Exports of Raw Cotton from Port Sudan for the First Three Months of 1922.

(5) The Method of Making and Releasing Reports on the Cotton Crop of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The following reports are in process of preparation:-

(1) Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

[illegible],
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in

EGYPT

for the month of

APRIL, 1932.

F. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

May 11, 1932.

The following summarized statement of crop condition in Egypt is taken from the Bulletin issued by the Ministry of Agriculture for the month of April, 1933. The information released in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture is based on reports received from the Agricultural Inspectors of the Provinces. The crop condition is as follows:

COTTON.

Weather conditions:- The weather was very changeable. The temperature was on some days very low, and accompanied by cold winds. This badly affected the growth of the plants in late-sown areas, especially in the north of the Delta.

Water:- Adequate.

Pests:-

Thrips:- Spread in the general crops in Behaira, Dakahliya, Sharqiya and Fayum and caused an increased percentage of reseeding. Some of the infested areas were treated with nicotine sulphate.

Aphis:- No infestation occurred in Upper Egypt, except in small areas in Fayum, Beni-Suef, Minya and Assiut Provinces. These attacks were duly treated. In Lower Egypt, infestations took place only in Sharqiya and Gharbiya and the necessary treatment was carried out.

Cut-worm:- Some attacks took place in a few localities causing inappreciable damage.

Sowing, Germination and Growth:- Sowing is over except in the few late-sown areas in the north of the Delta. The changeability of the weather had an adverse effect on the general crops, particularly in Lower Egypt. The growth was impeded and newly germinating plants dried, and causing an increased attack of thrips. In consequence of this reseeding exceeded 10 per cent in the Northern Province of the Delta reaching 15 per cent in certain areas. In the South of the Delta and Upper Egypt reseeding did not however exceed 4 per cent on the whole. Thinning, hoeing, and watering of early-sown crops and manuring in Upper Egypt are in progress. In the late and general crops, reseeding and hoeing are in progress.

[illegible].

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to sowing, germination and growth in spite of the changeability of the weather.

Water:- Adequate.

Sowing, Germination and Growth:- Sowing is about being ter-

terminated in Upper Egypt and in several localities in Lower Egypt. Sowing, manuring and watering are in progress in the general and early crops. Germination and growth are satisfactory.

SHORT MILLET.

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to sowing, germination and growth.

Sowing, Germination, and Growth:- Sowing was commenced in the first week of the month in Upper Egypt and in the third week in Middle Egypt. Tilling and sowing are in full swing.

[illegible] RICE.

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to sowing.

Sowing and Germination:- Preparation and sowing of early-sown areas have been commenced. Germination is satisfactory.

[illegible].

Weather Conditions:- The weather was very changeable though tending to be cold; but it is considered to be favourable to the formation of the grain and to maturity.

Pests:-

Rust and Dust:- Normal in most localities.

Tel Amna:- No further attacks reported after the report of the last month.

Harvesting and Maturity:- The crop improved a great deal owing to the favourableness of the weather during the formation and development of the grain. Early sown areas are maturing. Harvesting was commenced in Upper Egypt about the middle of the month. The yield per feddan is expected to be above the average, especially in Upper Egypt. The increase in yield for the whole country is estimated about 6 per cent.

[illegible].

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to maturity and harvesting.

Pests:-

Rust:- Generally spread in some localities.

Maturity and Harvesting:- Harvesting is over in Upper Egypt, but is still going on in the general crops of Middle and Lower Egypt. Threshing, winnowing and storing are in progress.

The state of the crop is satisfactory. The yield per feddan is expected to be 6 per cent above the average.

[illegible]

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to maturity and harvesting.

Pests:-

Broom-rape:- Common in most localities. In certain areas it is worse than last year, in others it is normal.

Maturity and Harvesting:- Harvesting is over in Upper Egypt, as also in the early and general crops of Middle and Lower Egypt.

The yield per feddan is expected to be 7 per cent above the average.

[illegible] (Sesamum).

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to maturity and harvesting.

Maturity and Harvesting:- Harvesting is over in Upper Egypt but is still in progress in late-sown crops in Middle and Lower Egypt. Threshing, winnowing and storing are in progress. The yield per feddan is expected to be 8 per cent more than usual.

COTTON.

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to maturity and harvesting.

Harvesting:- Harvesting is over. Threshing, winnowing and storing are in progress. The yield per feddan is 4 per cent above the average.

[illegible]

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to growth and maturity.

Growth, Maturity and Harvesting:- The uprooting of the winter crop is nearly over, it is already over in Assiut and Minya Provinces. As to the saifi crop, the early-sown areas are maturing.

[illegible].

Weather Conditions:- Favourable to growth and maturity.

Growth, Maturity and Harvesting:- The fourth cutting was commenced in early-sown areas in Lower and Middle Egypt. The harvest of the bamli seed crop is over in Upper Egypt.

[illegible] ON THE STATE OF [illegible] AND [illegible].

From 21st March to 20th April, 1[illegible].

(Source of information:- Ministry of Public Works)

LOWER BEFIT.

Irrigation:- Demand for water was great at the beginning of the period for irrigation of cotton area. Supply was quite to satisfy all demand. Summer rotations commenced early in April.

Drainage:- Drain levels are increasing; state of drainage is good.

UPPER BEFIT.

Irrigation:- Summer rotations started from April 1st; the state of water supply was such as could adequately satisfy all cultivation requirements.

Drainage:- State of drainage was good.

April 30, 1932.

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File

EGYPT CONDITION

and the

STATISTICAL POSITION

of

EGYPTIAN COTTON

for

APRIL 1932

from

Cairo centre.

F. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

May 6, 1932.

The report of the Alexandria General Produce Association for the month of April, 1932 on the condition of the cotton crop of Egypt reads as follows:-

"LOWER EGYPT. Sowing took place in the usual time except in some districts where bad weather delayed it. It is now completed everywhere.

There has been little more reseeding than normally. The young plants have a satisfactory appearance, they are healthy, but their development has been hampered a little by low temperature and cold winds during the last days of the month.

As a consequence of the low restricting the area of land to be cultivated in cotton and on account of the economic situation, the acreage shows a sharp reduction of from 30 to 40 % according to district. Bakelisridis has given ground to berseem and Dajera.

No appearance of shox has been notified.

Water for irrigation has been sufficient.

UPPER EGYPT AND FAYOUM. Sowings were able to use at the usual time. Sowing has been finished for 15 days. For the same reason as in Lower Egypt, there is a reduction in the area planted in cotton of from 35 to 45 %. The young plants are progressing normally, are in good condition and as well developed as last year at the same time.

Ashmouni-Zagora is almost the only variety planted.

No work attack has been notified.

Water for irrigation is sufficient."

The statistical position of the stocks held in Alexandria on April 30, 1932 as reported by the Alexandria Commercial Co. (S.A.), one of the largest cotton export houses in Egypt, is as follows:-

	Dukal. (centers)	Ash.& Zagora (centers)	Others (centers)	Total (centers)
Stocks	1,725,000	2,177,000	741,000	4,143,000
Stocks Up Country*	153,000	224,000	305,000	681,000
Total**	1,878,000	2,401,000	1,046,000	5,324,000
Total, April 30, 19 1931	2,240,000	3,425,000	840,000	6,505,000

We claim is made as to the reliability of these figures. They are only reported because they are published by this company and are said to be typical of trade figures on the Alexandria market.

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* This is the private estimate of the Co.

** This includes 1,951,135 centers of Government stocks. 1,512,500 centers of unsold stock was divided as follows: Dukal 553,275, Ashmouni and Zagora 933,438 centers, Pilion 40,004 centers, and all other 9,525 .

Cairo, Egypt,

May 3, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed.

The following reports were sent to the United States Department of Agriculture since April 15, 1932. (Copy on file at the Legation):-

1. Sudan Cotton Progress Report for March, 1932.

The following reports are in process of preparation:

1. Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

File

P. K. Norris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Cairo, Egypt,

May 3, 1932.

To the Officer Addressed.

The following reports were sent to the United States Department of Agriculture since April 15, 1932. (Copy on file at the Legation):-

1. Sudan Cotton Progress Report for March, 1932.

The following reports are in process of preparation:

1. Factors Affecting Egyptian Cotton Production.

Yours truly,

E. K. Morris,
Senior Marketing Specialist,
United States Department of Agriculture.

File

The 1931 - 32 Final

Ginning Report

Release

of the

Egyptian Government.

P. K. Morris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt,

May 3, 1932.

The final report of cotton ginned from September 1, to the close of the season will be released by the Section of the Agricultural Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of this month. The date on which this report is issued varies from year to year, depending upon the size of the crop and other unforeseen conditions. It will be recalled that the final report of last year was not released until July, 1931.

By decree the Minister of Agriculture fixes a date after which no cotton can be ginned. This date for the present season was April 30th. By a survey of the unginned cotton in the gin yard, after the picking closes, the Ministry arrives at the earliest possible date on which that cotton can be ginned. The object is to prevent the development of the pink boll worm. If the cotton is allowed to stand in the gin yard unginned until July and August the eggs develop and the danger of infestation is much greater, while on the other hand if the cotton is ginned and the seeds sterilized by heat, as required by law, early in the season, the danger is much less.

The method of making and releasing the ginning report is as follows:- After all cotton in the gin yards has been ginned the Agricultural Inspector for the various provinces reports to the Ministry of Agriculture any cotton that they have discovered unginned in their provinces. The proprietor of each gin also reports the amount of cotton ginned during the season. This information is sent to the Ministry in a double envelope, each envelope bearing a seal attached

The final report of cotton ginned from September 1, to the close of the season will be released by the Bureau of the Agricultural Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of this month. The date on which this report is issued varies from year to year, depending upon the size of the crop and other meteorological conditions. It will be remembered that the final report of last year was not released until May, 1911.

By decree the Ministry of Agriculture fixes a date after which no cotton can be ginned. This date for the present season was April 20th. By a survey of the unginned cotton in the gin yard, after the ginning ceases, the Ministry fixes a date (usually one month) after which cotton can be ginned. The object is to prevent the development of the pink boll worm. If this cotton is allowed to stand in the gin yard unginned until July and August the eggs develop and the danger of infestation is much greater, while on the other hand if the cotton is ginned and the seeds sterilized by heat, as required by law, early in the season, the danger is much less.

The method of making and recording the ginning report is as follows:- After all cotton in the gin yards has been ginned the Agricultural Inspector for the Salem District counts in the Ginning Establishments the actual No. of bales ginned during the season previous. The proprietor of each gin also records the amount of fibre ginned during the season. This information is sent to the Ministry in a sealed envelope, each envelope bearing a seal attached

by the Inspector of Agriculture for the respective province. This envelope is received by the Statistical Section of the Ministry and held until the time fixed for the final report release. The matter of making up the report is rather simple. It merely consists of adding the sum of these various reports. The date on which the report is made up always falls on Sunday. Sometime Sunday morning the head of the Statistical Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and one of his assistants take the envelopes containing the reports of the various provinces from the safe and carry them to the office of the Minister of Agriculture there, in the presence of the head of the Statistical Section, his assistant, and the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture breaks the seal of each of the envelopes and certifies that the seal was unbroken when delivered to him. The head of the Statistical Section and his assistant then proceed to make the final report. This is usually handled in such a way that there are two parts and by merely adding these two together the total ginnings are obtained. This last addition is performed by the head of the Statistical Section in person and he is the only person who knows the exact figure. He makes two copies of this final report, places them in separate envelopes which are sealed by the Minister of Agriculture who retains one and returns the other to the head of the Statistical Section. The sealing of the report is usually done at about 7:30 P.M. on Sunday.

The head of the Statistical Section carries this report to Alexandria, arriving in Alexandria in the early morning of Monday

following the day on which the report was made. A few minutes prior to 10:00 a.m. o'clock, the hour at which the Exchange opens for business, the head of the Statistical Section in the presence of the President of the Exchange and the Government Commissioner on the Exchange, breaks the seal of the envelope delivered to him by the Minister of Agriculture and posts the final figures on the bulletin board of the Exchange.

The report ~~released~~ issued in Cairo is also released at 10:00 a.m. o'clock by the Minister of Agriculture, who breaks the seal in the presence of his assistant and posts the report on the bulletin board in his office.

This same system is followed in releasing all government ginning and crop estimate reports.

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PROPOSED CHANGE

in the

RULES AND REGULATIONS

of the

ALEXANDRIA COTTON FUTURES MARKET.

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

Cairo, Egypt.

Cairo, April 4, 1932.

For the last few months the Alexandria Cotton Futures Market has been of special interest to the Egyptian Government. Not only is the Government interested in the market as a holder of large cotton stocks but it is also interested in the improvement of the rules and regulations under which the market operates. At the present time there are no rules regarding sudden drops in prices. The Government feels that some action to prevent sudden and heavy falls is necessary as a safeguard against a panic. This condition has lead the Government to take steps to have the rules and regulations ammended to prevent a drop of more than 40 P.T. (two dollars, old exchange) in any one trading day. It is expected that such a rule will be adopted in a short time.

It is interesting to note the steps necessary to bring about a rule of this kind. On March 10, the Under-Secretary of State for Finance took the matter up with the Board of Directors of the Exchange and it was after some delay they decided to call a general meeting of the Exchange members. This meeting will be held in a few days. If the rule is approved by the members (and it will be approved for the Government has ways of seeing that its suggestions are carried out) it will then go to the Mixed Courts for approval. If approved the King will issue a decree ammending the rules as approved. With all this "red tape" it is likely that

Paris, April 6, 1921.

For the last few months the Electricity Option Office has been of special interest to the Spanish Government. Not only is the Government interested in the market for a variety of these stocks but it is also interested in the improvement of the rules and regulations under which the market operates. At the present time there are no rules regarding matter large in volume. The Government feels that some action is needed unless and lawyer talk is necessary as a safeguard against a panic. This condition has led the Government to take steps to have the rules and regulations amended to prevent a drop of more than 5 p.c. (two dollars, old exchange) in any one trading day. It is expected that such a rule will be adopted in a short time.

It is interesting to note the steps necessary to bring about a rule of this kind. On March 10, the Under-Secretary of State for Finance sent the matter on with the board of Directors of the Exchange and it was after some delay decided to call a general meeting of the Exchange members. This meeting will be held in a few days. If the rule is approved by the members (and it will be approved by the Government has steps at hand here its conditions are carried out) it will then go to the Minister Finance for approval. If approved the Min. will issue a decree embodying the rules as approved. But all this "red tape" it is likely that

that another month or more will pass before it becomes a part of the rules.

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GOVERNMENT COTTON STOCKS.

P. K. Norris,

Senior Marketing Specialist,

March 15, 1933.

For the past few weeks the Egyptian Government has sold from its cotton stocks freely. Most of the sales have, however, been Sakel of a low grade which could not be found on the open market. It is reported by private cotton shippers that the total Government sales the last 10 or 15 days is well over 10,000 bales.

The holdings of the Government at this time is, according to the official statement, 2,032,367 kantars divided as follows: Sakel 1,333,559 kantars; Ashmouni and Zagora 595,883 kantars; Pilion 87,584 kantars; and Sundries 15,341 kantars. On July 31, of last year (see report dated August 3, 1931) the total Government holdings amounted to 2,965,147 kantars. While some sales have been replaced from cotton on which the Government made advances it is plain from the above that the Government stocks have been reduced by about 900,000 kantars since July 1, 1931. This is almost twice as much as the Government is allowed to sell under its agreement with the International Spinners' Federation made about a year ago. The sales are said to fall outside this agreement as they are to "new users of Egyptian cotton".

While it is true that much of it is to "new users" it is not sold abroad and therefore has had very little influence on the world market. Since September 1, only about 23,000 kantars have been sold abroad and almost 400,000 kantars have been sold locally but not delivered. The local sales are following the policy of encouraging the local spinning industry.

On the open market the Sakel position is much stronger than that of

The big plan for which the Supplies Department has said from its rather shaky trends. Most of the white boys, however, have stood up a few strike which could not be found on the open market. It is reported by private citizen sources that the total investment which has been 21 or 15 days is well over 10,000 baies.

The publication of the statement at this time is, according to the official pronouncement, 2,000,000 machines starting in February: total 1,000,000 machines: Advanced and Degree 500,000 machines: Fifths 50,000 machines and Sixths 15,000 machines. On July 31, of last year (see report dated August 7, 1951) the total Government holdings amounted to 2,400,000 machines. While some delay has resulted from writing in which the Government claim otherwise it is plain from the above that the Government claims have reached by about 600,000 machines since July 1, 1951. This is almost twice as much as the Government is claimed to will under its agreement with the International Telephone Telegraph Co. since a year ago. The mine can well be full within this agreement as they are in "the center of supply ies cities".

While it is true that much of it is in "new hands" it is not still clear and therefore may not very little information on the world market. Since September 1, only about 32,000 Sixths have been sold although the claimed 600,000 machines have been sold "mostly but not exclusive. The Jewish Ships are relaying the history of manufacturing the local minimum industry.

In the case through the social position is much stronger than that of

of Uppers. The arrivals of Sakel up to the last of February was almost 400,000 kantars less than for the same period last year, while the exports were about 75,000 kantars more than last year. With an outlook of a small Sakel carry-over the demand has increased and this is said to be the real reason for the present Government sales.

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THE

OUTLOOK FOR A GOVERNMENT

COTTON SALES

POLICY

Jan 1932

P. T. MORRIS
SENIOR MARKETING SPECIALIST
CAIRO, EGYPT.

The present position of the Egyptian Government with regard to its cotton stocks is very much as it was a year ago. At that time the Government had about L.E. 15,867,000 of its reserve fund invested in approximately 3,000,000 kantars of cotton worth at market prices only about 50% of this amount.

Early in 1930, the Government facing a declining market became concerned about the cotton situation in general. The Ministry of Finance made a study of the whole cotton problem* with a view of recommending a staple Government policy. This study was completed in October 1930, and approved by the Council of Ministers a few days later. In addition to recommending a reduction of production costs, improvement of quantity, more economical use of water, lower rents and Government assistance in financing the grower, a review of the various foreign Government interventions in the sugar, rubber, and other commodity markets was given.

The memorandum pointed to all Government interference as a failure and recommended that the Egyptian Government take no further action in the cotton market. Encouraged by this, the cotton trade at once started a movement for a statement from the Government regarding its cotton sale policy. The press was filled with letters, statements and editorials, praising the Ministry of Finance's memorandum and pointing out the value of Government statement as to its sales policy. Several plans were suggested. One of the favorite was to have the Government announce it would sell no cotton prior to August 31, 1931. Long editorials pointed out that the market would at once advance, if such a statement was made, and that then the existing market conditions were due to the fear that Government cotton would be dumped at any time. This propaganda resulted in a meeting of delegates of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners with the Government officials and local cotton trade men, in Cairo, January 26, 1931. A three day session was held and among other suggestions, the Committee recommended that the Government sell no cotton until after August 31, 1933, and after that date that it sell only a fixed amount each day; the total not to exceed 500,000 kantars in any one year. Under this plan, it would require six years for the Government to sell its cotton.

A short time after this meeting, the Government published a statement in which the assurance was given that the Government would not again intervene in the market and that it would dispose of not more than 500,000 kantars annually. It was also stated that

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* Memorandum on the basis of a Staple Cotton Policy - By A. Abdul Wahab, Under-Secretary of State.

no sales would be made prior to August 31, 1931, and that sales after that date would be made only as the market could absorb cotton. Very little was heard of the Government stocks during the February. In March, the Agricultural Syndicate announced that it had joined with the Alexandria General Produce Association in a program of advertising Egyptian cotton in Europe. (The Agricultural Syndicate is a semi-political organisation of wealthy land owners. In the past, this organisation has exerted a great deal of influence and are probably more responsible than any other group for the Government action in buying cotton. The Alexandria General Produce Association is the spot cotton dealers' organisation). An active program for the use of Egyptian cotton in the "industrial centers of Europe" was outlined. The press at once took up a discussion of the program. The advantages of Egyptian over American cotton was stressed. It was also pointed out that an increase in the use of Egyptian cotton would be of so much value to the country that the Government, especially since it was the owner of large stocks, could well afford to spend money on such a program. In a short time, the Government announced that it was working on a plan for advertising Egyptian cotton through its Ministers and Consulates. In June, an Official went to Europe and for several weeks the press carried news of the progress of his work.

About this time the Soviet Government of Russia appeared as a buyer of Egyptian Government stocks. The fact that the Egyptian Government has no diplomatic relations with the Russians or that they had agreeded not to sell cotton until after August 31, 1931, did not stand in the way of a sale. The Government took the position that since it was engaged in a program for extending the use of Egyptian cotton and since Russia was not a user of Egyptian cotton but had been won over to Egyptian cotton by the advertising program, the non sale agreement did not apply to Russia. The Government, in spite of the protest of the cotton trade, sold about 25.000 bales to the Soviet Government. As a result of the criticism of the Russian sale, it was revealed that the Government had been from time to time making sales of its stocks in Alexandria. The press at once took up the matter and charged the Government with a departure of its announced policy. Protests and criticism came so fast that the Government announced that all sales made, including the Russian sale, would be replaced kantar for kantar, from cotton on which the Government had made grower advances and were then foreclosing. In a few days it became common talk that the trade was not so much opposed to the Russian sale as it was to the method of sale. While it is true the Russians had not bought from the Egyptian Government before, it is not true that they were not users of Egyptian cotton. Both Alexandria and English firms had in past sold Egyptian cotton to Russia. The real objection to the sale was the fact it was made direct and the

no sales would be made prior to August 31, 1931, and that sales after that date would be made only on the market equal shares cotton. Very little was heard of the Government stocks during the February. In March, the Agricultural Syndicate announced that it had joined with the Alexandria General Produce Association in a program of advertising Egyptian cotton in Europe. (The Agricultural Syndicate is a semi-political organization of wealthy land owners. In the past, this organization has exerted a great deal of influence and are probably more responsible than any other group for the Government action in buying cotton. The Alexandria General Produce Association is the spot cotton dealers' organization). An active program for the use of Egyptian cotton in the "industrial centers of Europe" was outlined. The press at once took up a discussion of the program. The advantages of Egyptian over American cotton was stressed. It was also pointed out that an increase in the use of Egyptian cotton would be of so much value to the country that the Government, especially since it was the owner of large stocks, would well afford to spend money on such a program. In a short time, the Government announced that it was working on a plan for advertising Egyptian cotton through its Ministers and Consulates. In June, an official went to Europe and for several weeks the press carried news of the progress of his work.

About this time the Soviet Government of Russia appeared as a buyer of Egyptian Government stocks. The fact that the Egyptian Government has no diplomatic relations with the Russians or that they had agreeded not to sell cotton until after August 31, 1931, did not stand in the way of a sale. The Government took the position that since it was engaged in a program for extending the use of Egyptian cotton and since Russia was not a user of Egyptian cotton but had been won over to Egyptian cotton by the advertising program, the non sale agreement did not apply to Russia. The Government, in spite of the protest of the cotton trade, sold about 85,000 bales to the Soviet Government. As a result of the criticism of the Russian sale, it was revealed that the Government had been from time to time making sales of its stocks in Alexandria. The press at once took up the matter and charged the Government with a departure of its announced policy. Protests and criticism came so fast that the Government announced that all sales made, including the Russian sale, would be replaced immediately for market, from cotton on which the Government had made great advances and were thus fossilizing. In a few days it became common talk that the trade was not as much opposed to the Russian sale as it was to the method of sale. While it is true the Russians had not bought from the Egyptian Government before, it is not true that they were not users of Egyptian cotton. Both Alexandria and English firms had in past sold Egyptian cotton to Russia. The real objection to the sale was the fact it was made direct and the

usual commission was not paid to the local trade.

As a part of the program for extending the use of Egyptian cotton, the Government announced that it would store its cotton at mill centers in Europe. This announcement also brought forth the usual protests with the result that the Government once more backed up and announced that no more unsold cotton would be shipped out of the country. This was pleasing to the trade as well as the local warehouse owners.

Just what the 1932 sale policy of the Egyptian Government will be is hard to say. Under the agreement with the International Federation Committee, they can sell as much as 500.000 kantars before September 1,1932. In view of the statement regarding the Russian sales, this amount could be increased several times if sales were made to "new users of Egyptian cotton". Another question is that of trades or exchange of cotton for other commodities, as wheat, copper, lumber and coal. The Egyptian State Railway could use both coal and lumber and it is possible that the Government will trade cotton for these items. If such an exchange is made, it is safe to say that the Government will hold that exchanges were not included in the agreement with spinners. In view of past Government action, it appears that the Government may sell as much as 500.000 kantars to the old users of Egyptian cotton and as much as possible to "new users". In addition, the Government is free to enter into a trade of exchange with any one who has a product of interest to Egypt.

In view of this, it appears that the Government has no real sale policy but hope to, by trying several plans, arrive at one that will allow it to sell cotton with as few objections from the trade as possible. While the Government has made definite statements from time to time, it has shown weakness in the face of the trade and press criticism. The absence of a definite sales statement may be interpreted to mean that a day to day plan will be followed regarding sales of Egyptian Government cotton stocks.

usual commission was not paid to the local trade.

As a part of the program for attending the war of Egyptian nation, the Government announced that it would wave its nation at all centers in Europe. This announcement also brought forth the usual protests with the result that the Government was more backed up and announced that no more unusual notice would be adopted out of the country. This was pleasing to the trade as well as the local merchants groups.

Just what the 1939 main policy of the Egyptian Government will be is hard to say. Under the agreement with the International Federation Committee, they can sell as much as 500,000 bales before September 1,1939. In view of the statement regarding the Egyptian mills, this amount could be increased several times if mills were made to "use more of Egyptian cotton". Another question is that of trades or exchange of cotton for other commodities, as wheat, copper, lumber and coal. The Egyptian State Railway could use both coal and lumber and it is possible that the Government will trade cotton for these items. If such an exchange is made, it is not to say that the Government will hold that exchange were not included in the agreement with spinners. In view of past Government action, it appears that the Government may sell as much as 500,000 bales to the old users of Egyptian cotton and as much as possible to "new users". In addition, the Government is free to enter into a trade of exchange with any one who has a product of interest to Egypt.

In view of this, it appears that the Government has no real main policy but hope to, by trying several plans, strike at the best mill which it to sell cotton with as few objections from the trade as possible. While the Government has made definite statements from time to time, it has shown weakness in the face of the trade and press criticism. The absence of a definite main statement may be interpreted to mean that a day to day plan will be followed regardless main of Egyptian Government cotton stocks.